

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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WAN LI ADDRESSES BEIJING DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

OW230852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 30 officials, experts and well-known figures from different Asian and Pacific countries gathered here today for a conference to seek ways to halt the arms race and ease world tension.

The Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, initiated in 1982, is sponsored by the United Nations (U.N.).

"To actively promote the process of disarmament and to realize a genuine disarmament have become ardent demands of the people of various countries and an important task of great urgency entrusted to our generation by history," Chinese Vice-premier Wan Li told the conference.

At present, he said, there has been no genuine relaxation of the international situation, and the danger of war still exists. The further escalation of the arms race and its extension into outer space have not only usurped enormous human resources, but also gravely threatened world peace and security, he said.

The Chinese vice-premier reaffirmed the relevant U.N. resolutions, which stipulate that countries possessing the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals have a special responsibility for halting the arms race and for disarmament. The international community calls upon them to take the lead in drastically reducing their armaments so as to create conditions for general disarmament, he said.

At present, developments in the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations have attracted widespread attention among the international community.

"We are of the view that dialogue is better than confrontation, and relaxation is better than tension," he said, adding, "we sincerely hope that these countries will conduct negotiations in earnest and reach an early agreement on disarmament conducive to the relaxation of tension without jeopardizing the interests of other countries."

Wan Li said that China declared to the world on the very first day it came into possession of nuclear weapons that at no time and under no circumstances would China be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Last year China also declared that it would conduct no more atmospheric nuclear tests. China has signed the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America and the relevant additional protocols to the South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty.

And the plan to reduce China's military forces by one million men is being implemented smoothly. "These actions China has taken fully reflect the country's sincerity about disarmament," he said.

Yasushi Akashi, undersecretary-general of the U.N. Department for Disarmament Affairs, spoke highly of China's efforts in promoting international peace and security.



He said that China has given staunch support to the U.N. in its efforts to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament. It has also put forward a number of valuable proposals which have prominently figured on the agenda of various disarmament forums, he said.

"In view of the ultimate threat which the arms race represents for mankind, there is no other alternative for us but to pursue disarmament resolutely. The U.N. has a moral duty and a political responsibility to ensure the survival of mankind.

"It must be recognized that each nation, large or small, has vital security concerns rooted in its history, geographical location and global outlook, and each has a legitimate right to its national security," he said.

Zhou Peiyuan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, extended a warm welcome to the conference delegates on behalf of his association, which is a nongovernmental peace organization composed of 21 people's organizations in China.

"I have led a fairly long life of 85 years, enough to experience both the misery caused by war in the old days and the happiness of the tranquillity today," he said. "Enjoying times of peace has been the ideal and the long-cherished wish of the Chinese people for thousands of years. Like all other ordinary people, I know only too well how precious peace is. Peace is both the inevitable trend of the times and the wise choice of man," Zhou said.

"We believe that all countries, big or small, should have a say on the issue of disarmament and the efforts for disarmament should be combined with those for safeguarding international security," he said.

He reaffirmed China's aspiration to halt the arms race, to stop the expansion of the arms race into outer space and the sea, and to make science and technology "solely serve peace and benefit mankind."

Attending today's opening ceremony were also guest speakers and celebrated personages from Canada, Sweden, the United States and the Soviet Union.

#### XINHUA Comments on Arms Race

OW212155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA) -- Commentary: "Arms Race Threatens Peace, Hinders Development" by XINHUA reporters Mei Zhenmin and Xiong Changyi.

The 14th "United Nations Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign" will soon be held in Beijing from 23 to 27 March. Thirty unofficial representatives from 16 countries in the Asian-Pacific Region, 10 specially invited diplomats, and many observers will gather here to exchange their views on disarmament and security issues and explore ways to stop the arms race and relax the tense situation.

The reason the world community is so concerned over the disarmament issue is that the increasingly aggravated arms race by the superpowers has severely threatened world peace and hindered world development.

The Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms race has reached the point where their nuclear arsenals possess "super-killing capabilities" that threaten the existence of mankind. Right now, there are at least 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world. Their total explosive force is equivalent to 13 billion tons of high explosive. On the average, that makes about 3 tons of these explosives in the form of nuclear warheads for each person in the world. The overwhelming majority of these nuclear warheads belong to the United States and the Soviet Union. The nuclear warheads possessed by these two countries account for more than 97 percent of the total number of nuclear warheads in the world. According to a research report carried in the 1984 winter issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS in the United States, if 1,000 nuclear bombs were dropped in a nuclear war with a total explosive force equivalent to 100 million tons of explosive, they would create a nuclear catastrophe affecting the whole world and destroying human civilization. A UN expert estimated that an all-out nuclear war could possibly kill 4 billion people. Some scientists hold that nuclear warfare could create a bitter "nuclear winter" and destroy mankind's environment after a certain period of time. Right now, there is a new quantitative escalation in the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. They are vying with each other in developing space weapons and expanding their arms race to outer space.

The superpower arms race has poisoned the international atmosphere and aggravated regional conflicts. According to the UN statistics, more than 150 regional wars and armed clashes with conventional weapons took place in the world in the 40 years between 1945 and 1984, killing more than 20 million people. Right now, there are nearly 50 regional wars and armed clashes going on, affecting approximately one quarter of the countries in the world. Although the reasons for these regional clashes and wars are complex and abundant, many of the clashes and wars are either directly or indirectly connected with U.S. or Soviet meddling. The conventional arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States has increased the intensity and destructive power of these regional wars and clashes. Many regional wars that broke out in the Third World have become the proving ground for modern conventional weapons.

The Soviet-U.S. arms race has brought about rapid and sharp increases in military spending, drained a large amount of mankind's wealth, and hindered regular social, economic, and cultural developments in the world. According to statistics compiled by the U.S. Institute for World Observation and Research, worldwide military spending was \$400 billion in 1960. It rose sharply to \$940 billion in 1985. Last year, the world GNP was \$16 trillion, but military spending was as high as \$1 trillion. This military spending exceeds the total income of all the poor people in the world, who account for half of the world's population. The nations with the largest military budgets are the United States and the Soviet Union, who account for more than half of the world's military spending. According to data reported by the West, Soviet military spending accounts for approximately 14 percent of its GNP. The huge U.S. military budget has created enormous national deficits several years running, and national debts have risen sharply to \$2 trillion. This has exerted a bad influence on the economy of the Western world. In addition, the United States and the Soviet Union have also exported ammunition to the Third World, reaping staggering profits. According to statistics compiled by the Research Institute for World Peace in Stockholm, the United States and the Soviet Union accounted for 71.5 percent of the world's total volume of military hardware of \$69.715 billion in the five years from 1980 to 1984. According to statistics, Third World debt rose by \$580 billion from 1974 to 1985. Of this sum, \$250 billion were used to import ammunition from developed countries.

From the aforementioned facts and figures, we can see that the harmful effects and menace of the superpower arms race are extremely serious to mankind. Therefore, the people of various countries in the world are urgently calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to stop their arms race, lower the level of military confrontation between the East and West, thoroughly destroy nuclear weapons, completely ban space weapons, and curtail conventional arms on a large scale so as to avoid a new world war, prevent a nuclear disaster, and strive for a better tomorrow for mankind.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON AFGHANISTAN TALKS, BATTLES

HK230728 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 87 p 6

[Commentary by correspondent Shi Zongxing (0670 1350 2502): "Winter Without Peace in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Mar -- Afghanistan's traditional New Year's Day is 21 March. Beginning this day, the Afghan people enter the eighth spring of battle against Soviet aggression.

During this past winter, a political settlement of the Afghan problem and the military situation on the battlefield attracted more than usual attention.

The process of finding a political settlement entered a "key stage," but in the end the deadlock could not be broken. Since the second half of last year, the Soviet peace offensive has been gradually increased and it reached a climax at the beginning of this year. The Soviet Union said exaggeratedly that a political settlement of the Afghan problem has become "today's reality," and that the indirect talks at Geneva in February "will be the last round." For its part, the Kabul regime unexpectedly announced a "cease-fire" proposal, and called for a dialogue with the resistance forces and the establishment of a "coalition government" of "power sharing." For a time this peace offensive attracted the attention of the international community, and some people expressed optimism over prospects for a political settlement of the Afghan problem in the near future. However, "today's reality" is not really very encouraging, and the just-concluded round of the indirect talks at Geneva actually ended in a deadlock. Although the ideas of the two sides regarding the timing of Soviet troop withdrawal went some way toward meeting each other, they are still quite a distance from reaching agreement. Amid the deadlock, the talks were adjourned, and will resume again in 2 months. The fundamental reason for this situation is that there is basically no change in the Soviet position, as they continue to insist on "conditional" rather than "unconditional" troop withdrawal. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to delay troop withdrawal, with the aim of gaining time for establishing a future Afghan regime that is "nominally neutral but actually pro-Soviet," to ensure that the price paid over the past 7 years will not go to waste. Hence, the Soviet Union is bound to fall into the predicament of "being unable to stop even though it wants to," and the "sincerity" it has expressed on many occasions is unable to withstand the tests it encounters in the talks.

On the battlefield, the situation of relative calm over this past winter has been broken. There has been frequent and fierce fighting during this winter in Afghanistan despite the freezing winds and heavy snows that block the mountains. The Kabul regime's "unilateral cease-fire" was just a deceptive trick, and there was no let-up at all in the attacks of the Soviet and Afghan armies against the guerrillas. Aerial bombing did not stop for a single day; the scale of the attacks on guerrilla bases had hardly ever been seen in previous winters; and records were set in incursions into the Pakistani border areas. On 25 February, when the indirect talks at Geneva had just opened, Kabul dispatched aircraft to bomb Pakistan's Parachinar area on 2 consecutive days, killing over 100 people, the most serious such casualty figures in 7 years. In the 2 months after the "unilateral cease-fire," 17,000 more refugees fled to Pakistan, showing from another angle that Soviet military aggressive activities have increased, not declined. Observers here have reached the conclusion that up to now, the Soviet Union has not abandoned its plan for a military settlement, even though it realizes that the prospects for reaching a settlement by military means are extremely dim.

In the face of the enemy winter offensive, the resistance forces have been very staunch and united. By dishing up its proposal for "national reconciliation," the Kabul regime intended to disintegrate the resistance movement and "offer amnesty" to the guerrillas, but things turned out contrary to their desires. In mid-January, seven major resistance organizations jointly held a refugee congress, which rejected with one voice the Kabul proposal and pledged to carry through to the end the struggle against aggression. Public opinion holds that this unprecedented congress and the decision to prepare the establishment of a "provisional government" of the resistance forces indicate that these forces are not wavering at all in the face of the Soviet Union's powerful political and military offensives. On the battlefield, the morale of the guerrillas remains high, and they are bold in their attacks. Their achievements have been notably greater than during previous winters. During the 15 January to 15 February period the guerrillas killed over 1,000 Soviet and Kabul troops, shot down 24 enemy aircraft, and destroyed 73 enemy vehicles. This suffices to show that the resistance forces are becoming bolder and bolder, and that there are also big improvements in their weapons and equipment and in their strategy and tactics.

With the arrival of spring, there will be even fiercer trials of strength on the Afghan battlefield. As for a political settlement, it can be predicted that progress will be very difficult so long as the Soviet Union continues to set its own terms.



RENMIN RIBAO ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO SPAIN

HK201402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Yao Li (1202 4539): "A Visit Laden With Knotty Problems"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger paid a visit to Spain from 15 to 17 March. But the visit was "laden with knotty problems." The purpose of the visit was to promote talks on reducing the U.S. troops stationed in Spain. It was reported that "there was no change in the stand of either side" at the talks during Weinberger's visit. This means that the contradictions remain unresolved.

Weinberger's visit took place at a time when Spain is experiencing serious social turmoil, student demonstrations, and workers' strikes and when the Spanish people's feelings of resentment are mounting. Just prior to Weinberger's visit, tens of thousands of people in Madrid staged a demonstration opposing the U.S. stationing of troops in Spain and demanding that the United States close down its military bases in the country. This undoubtedly cast a shadow over his visit to the country.

U.S. troops have been stationed in Spain for over 30 years. In 1953, when Spain was under the dictatorial rule of Franco, it signed a friendship defense treaty with the United States. Pursuant to the treaty, the United States began to build military bases in the country. So far the United States has three air bases and one naval base in Spain, totaling some 12,000 military personnel.

When Spain was implementing the democratic process after the Franco regime, it began to call for talks with the United States on reducing its military personnel in Spain. Even before the Socialist Workers' Party was in power, it objected to Spain's joining NATO and demanded that the United States withdraw its military bases from Spain. After the Socialist Workers' Party came to power, it changed its stand and adjusted its relations with NATO, thereby forming close military ties with it. It promised the voters that it would hold talks with the United States on reducing U.S. troops stationed in Spain. Because of the change in its stand, it lost quite a number of votes in the election last June. After the election, therefore, the Socialist Workers' Party decided in its second term to hold talks with the United States on reducing U.S. troops stationed in Spain, with the hope of enhancing the government's prestige.

The two sides have held four rounds of talks since last July.

But there has been little progress in their talks because each sticks to its own opinion on the size of the troop reduction and how they are to be reduced. It was reported that Spain insisted on demanding the United States withdraw the 76 F-18 fighter planes from the Torrejon Air Base on the outskirts of Madrid and transfer the air refueling planes over the Zaragoza base in the east. The Torrejon Air Base is only 15 km from the capital. Its presence is regarded as an "intolerable insult" to the self-respect of the Spanish people and therefore is often the target of anti-American demonstrations. This has imposed great pressure on the government. At the fourth round of talks last month, the United States put forward a "counterproposal" on Spain's demand, insisting that the majority of the 12,500 U.S. troops who have been deployed in Spain pursuant to an agreement that terminates in May 1988 should remain. [paragraph continues]



But Spain maintained that this proposal "ran counter" to the Spanish stand. During his visit, Weinberger told reporters that U.S. F-16 fighter planes "meant much" to the defense of NATO and that the United States was willing to move them to another base in Spain. But judging from what has been revealed in the talks, Weinberger has so far not obtained Spain's agreement on this point.

The U.S.-Spanish friendship defense treaty, according to which the United States has set up military bases in Spain, will terminate in May next year. Spain has set November this year as the final date for concluding an agreement on extending the treaty. If no compromise is reached by then, the U.S. troops stationed in Spain will have to "pack up and leave for home." The United States once tried to persuade Spain to accept a U.S. suggestion that the talks on reducing U.S. troops in Spain be held simultaneously with the talks on extending the treaty. But Spain insisted on holding the talks on reducing U.S. troops first, before the talks on extending the treaty can start.

Although there is no progress in the talks on reducing U.S. troops in Spain, neither side is prepared to be categorical. Weinberger remarked that he was "full of hope" with regard to concluding an agreement on reducing U.S. troops in Spain. The chief spokesman for the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs also hoped that "both sides can conclude a satisfactory agreement on genuinely reducing U.S. troops, equipment, and facilities."

As Spain's strategic position is very important, the United States has tried every possible means to preserve its military bases in Spain. Spain is not prepared, and is also unable, to take over U.S. responsibility in Spain for the defense of NATO. The Spanish minister of foreign affairs once remarked that "Spain is not interested in the U.S. abolishing its military bases (in Spain)" but that the United States should discard its stand that Spain must retain U.S. troops stationed in the country if it wants to really become a member of NATO. Therefore, Western analysts point out that there is a possibility of concluding an agreement around November.

#### VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN MEETS U.S. VISITORS

OW201246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun said here today, that China will not change the objective of its reform or its determination to carry on the reform.

"We don't have any reason to change, nor is there any possibility for change. China will go ahead and pursue the established goal of the reform," he added.

Speaking at a meeting with a delegation from the U.S. President's Commission on Executive Exchange led by June Walker, executive director of the commission, Tian said the reform will progress step by step. "On the one hand, we must be steadfast in carrying out the reform. On the other, we must not act with undue haste," he said. "We can only take one step and look around before taking another step. We are full of confidence about the reform."

The delegation arrived here at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

LIAOWANG DISCUSSES SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

HK201253 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 11, 16 Mar 87 p 31

[Article by T'ing Tianri (0781 1131 2480): "The New Soviet Disarmament Proposal"]

[Text] On 18 February, CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev issued a statement putting forth a proposal on the question of cutbacks of medium-range missiles in Europe and urging that the question of medium-range missiles in Europe be separated from the "package" plan of nuclear and space weapons and an agreement concluded as quickly as possible. The statement said: As early as last October, the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik had decided through consultation the substance of this agreement; that is, the Soviet Union and the United States would completely destroy their own medium-range missiles in Europe within the next 5 years and the 2 countries would each retain 100 medium-range missiles on their own territory, with the Soviets' on their Asian territory and the Americans' on U.S. soil. This "sensation-creating" proposal that involves the security of Europe and Asia has been attracting the extensive concern of the world.

Since the 27th CPSU National Congress, there have been relapses in Soviet leaders' stand on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. In his political report to the 27th CPSU National Congress, Gorbachev clearly declared that the Soviet Union planned "to independently solve the question of medium-range missiles in the European and Asian regions and not to link it directly with strategic armaments and the space issue." When the leaders of state of the United States and the Soviet Union met in Iceland last October, Gorbachev changed his stand and insisted that medium-range missiles and strategic and space weapons be solved in a "package" plan, while Ronald Reagan persisted in separating the former from the "package" plan and solving it independently. With the positions of the two sides diametrically opposed to each other, the meeting failed to reach any agreement on the substance of the question of European medium-range missiles, which had been decided previously through consultation. After the Iceland meeting, both sides held to their own positions. Although the U.S.-Soviet Geneva disarmament negotiations have been resumed, no progress has been made so far. The new disarmament proposal currently advanced by Gorbachev shows that the Soviet Union has returned from its Reykjavik stand to that adopted at the 27th CPSU National Congress.

Why are there such relapses and changes in the Soviet stand? Observers feel that at present, domestically, the Soviet Union is confronted with an acute contradiction between speeding up its development strategy and carrying out an arms race. To alleviate the contradiction, it is necessary to break the deadlock in the disarmament negotiations. The Soviet Union previously thought that by persisting in the linking of medium-range missiles in Europe and space weapons, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) of the United States could be delayed or killed off. However, since the Iceland meeting, the United States has adopted an uncompromising stand on the issue and announced an early deployment of the SDI systems. Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union put forth its new disarmament proposal and made some concessions to strive for an agreement on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe and to lighten its increasingly heavy burden in the arms race. This will help the Soviet Union vie with the United States for superiority in comprehensive national strength.

People noticed that the announcement of the new Soviet proposal came at a time when the Reagan administration was in a difficult position. [paragraph continues]

The administration ran into considerable trouble in the "Irangate" affair and its reputation declined. To try a comeback in his remaining 20 months or so in office and to retrieve his reputation, apart from taking some measures at home such as personnel changes, Reagan needed to make some progress in the diplomatic field. Against this background, Gorbachev put forth his new proposal to bring pressure to bear on the Reagan administration and to try to impel the United States to conclude a disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union before the 1988 election. At the same time, West European countries expressed dissatisfaction with the recent U.S. broad interpretation of the U.S.-Soviet Antiballistic Missile Treaty and its announcement of an early deployment of the SDI systems and their fear that this might trigger a new arms race. Gorbachev's new proposal is also aimed at winning the sympathy and support of West European countries and utilizing the contradiction between Western Europe and the United States to bring pressure to bear on the United States.

With the announcement of the new Soviet disarmament proposal, the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union have become reactivated. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz promptly stated that he would visit Moscow soon to discuss Gorbachev's new proposal with the Soviet side. On 4 March, Maynard Glitsman, American representative to the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons, formally tabled in Geneva the U.S. draft treaty of removal of medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe, the contents of which were basically the same as the understandings reached in the U.S.-Soviet Iceland summit. East European countries and most West European countries expressed welcome for the new Soviet proposal and hope that the United States and Soviet Union will reach an agreement through serious negotiations.

However, the negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union on medium-range missiles in Europe involve the strategic interests of the two countries and the security of Europe and Asia. Therefore, some European countries fear that a complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe will expose Europe to the threat of conventional weapons, in which the Soviet Union has a considerable advantage. Asian countries demand the United States and Soviet Union synchronously and proportionately reduce and even destroy the medium-range missiles they have deployed in Europe and Asia and solve some specific problems including on-site verification of the destruction of medium-range missiles. It is estimated that the nuclear negotiations as a whole still need to iron out differences and surmount difficulties.

XINHUA ANALYZES JAPAN'S UPCOMING ELECTIONS

OW221700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 22 Mar 87

["News Analysis: Nakasone's Cabinet in Hot Water (by Zeng Hu)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Campaigns for Japan's 11th nationwide local elections begin Monday with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) trying to regain the ground it lost four years ago, and the opposition parties determined to bash the LDP's domestic policies.

The campaigns, which will run for about one month after the announcement of gubernatorial elections in Tokyo and 12 other prefectures Monday, are a major political event of the year. Voting is scheduled for April 12 and 26.

The ruling LDP and the opposition parties are approaching the local elections with enthusiasm as intense as that for a national election. The reason is that the controversial plan for a five-percent sales tax and the government pump-priming measures to spur the economy will be the major focus of debate during the campaigns, according to local press reports.

It is widely believed that the results of the coming elections will be an indication of the future course of Japanese politics.

The local elections will take place in two stages. Voting on April 12 will be for 13 governors, 44 prefectural assemblies, two mayors and nine municipal councils. The second stage, April 26, will elect other local governments and assemblymen.

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, about 830 heads of local governments -- 25 percent of Japan's local government leaders -- will be elected and some 37,000 prefectural, mayoral and town assembly posts will be filled during the upcoming polls.

Starting Monday, Diet (parliament) business will be suspended until April 12, except for deliberations on emergency legislation.

Political observers here say that they are focusing their attention on the effect the government's proposed five-percent sales will have on the election.

The plan of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet to introduce the value-added sales tax starting next year has triggered a firestorm of protest from the opposition parties, from various circles across the country and even from within the ruling LDP.

The prime minister himself and his government are being accused of breaking a promise made during the double elections last July, when the ruling LDP scored a landslide victory, that a large-scale indirect tax would not be introduced.

Earlier this month, in what was regarded as a prelude to the upcoming local elections, the LDP was hit by what observers described as "a bolt from the blue" when it suffered a crushing defeat in the upper house by-election in Iwate Prefecture on the northern part of Honshu, the largest of the four major islands of Japan.



The LDP had traditionally enjoyed solid support in the Iwate Prefecture, which it had held for the past 25 years. The largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), and all others had been unable to budge the LDP.

Therefore, analysts say there is little doubt that the controversial sales tax was the primary cause of the LDP's "ignominious setback."

Making a memorable remark, the JSP winner in the Iwate by-election, Jinichi Ogawa, told his supporters after the election: "I owe my victory to Mr Nakasone."

In addition to the trouble-inviting sales tax issue, the LDP is also expected to come under fire for its defense policy. The LDP and the government decided toward the end of last year to increase Japan's defense spending beyond the 10-year-old self-imposed limit of no more than one percent of the country's gross national product.

Given such a situation, political analysts are doubtful whether the LDP will be able to regain the governors' seats in Hokkaido and Fukuoka Prefectures, which it lost four years ago.

However, LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita said last Saturday that the LDP "is resolved" to win the local elections so it can carry out its domestic policies.

Central and local governments must unite to solve difficulties facing the Japanese economy, he added.

But the opposition parties, showing a unity rare in Japan's recent political history, have voiced their determination to fight the battle.

The JSP said in an announcement that it will make the government withdraw the sales tax with the help of the anger of local residents, and put "an end to the Nakasone politics that are taking the road to a military power."

The Central Committee of Komeito said the elections will pass judgement on whether the LDP has been right or wrong in its politics, in particular the sales tax plan and a proposal to abolish the "maruyu" system of tax exemption for small amounts of personal savings.

The Democratic Socialist Party pledged to win the elections by opposing the sales tax plan and said that the elections will decide the fate of Nakasone's tax proposal.

The sales tax would "destroy the people's life and spoil the Japanese economy," the party said in a statement.

The Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party also issued an appeal, calling for a decisive blow to be dealt to the LDP to stop the sales tax and the abolition of maruyu.

Under the circumstances, observers say that attention should be paid not only to whether the sales tax plan survives or the overall results of the coming elections, but also on the effect the polls will have on Nakasone's cabinet, which is supposed to have seven more months to go in its term.



LIAOWANG ARTICLE VIEWS HANOI'S POLITICAL TRENDS

HK200535 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 11, 16 Mar 87 p 29

[Article by Huang Tian (7806 3944): "Trends on Hanoi's Political Scene"]

[Text] A Western diplomat who had recently arrived in Bangkok from Hanoi told the writer of this article that this year, the climate in Hanoi is abnormal. Although it is already March, it is still sunny and hot in Hanoi. Sometimes, it suddenly becomes cloudy and cold and it rains. Unlike the past, Hanoi's political arena has been busy in March of this year. Frequent political and diplomatic activities have taken place here. Following the visit of Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Shevardnadze, GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer also visited Vietnam. Deputy prime ministers and representatives at the ministerial level of the Soviet Union and East European countries will also visit Vietnam one after another.

The Western diplomat believed that over the past 2 months, the Communist Party of Vietnam has carried out a major cabinet reshuffle and promoted a large number of new leaders in an attempt to push forward with its economic reform.

According to the materials obtained from Bangkok, the major cabinet reshuffle carried out by the Vietnamese Government since February is a continuation of the major personnel changes carried out since the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This time, the scale of the personnel reshuffle within the government is unprecedentedly big in view of the history of Vietnam. All 16 former cabinet ministers or minister equivalents have been replaced, except for the foreign affairs minister. Two former vice premiers have been replaced and six new vice premiers have been appointed, and the original eight ministries of the Vietnamese Government have been reduced to three. It seems that the big personnel reshuffle, reflecting the deep-rooted contradictions within the Vietnamese leadership, still continues. What those in the political circle are concerned about is whether new policy changes will take place as a result of the personnel reshuffle in the Vietnamese leadership.

According to the analysis of a Western reporter who has recently visited Hanoi, the government personnel reshuffle has a complicated background. However, it is clear that Hanoi is trying to speed up the implementation of the policy of economic readjustment and reform put forward by the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam by replacing a number of elderly officials with a number of younger officials who are more experienced in the economic work.

During a talk with the writer of this article, a West European expert on Asian affairs stressed that the reform initiated by the Soviet leader Gorbachev seems to have had a great impact on Hanoi. He continued that the Hanoi newspapers have carried articles and reports on Soviet economic reform, including the major personnel reshuffle in the Soviet Union, every few days. All the Hanoi newspapers have lost no time in carrying Gorbachev's important speeches on national and international issues, including his criticisms of the bureaucratic style and the irrational structures. This indicates that the Vietnamese leaders are attempting to make use of Moscow's reform to stimulate the innovative spirit of the Vietnamese officials and to remove the obstacles against the reform from within.

In the diplomatic field, following the Soviet foreign affairs minister's visit to the Asian-Pacific region, diplomatic observers have focused their attention on the trend of Hanoi's policy towards Cambodia.

A foreigner who had just concluded a short visit to Hanoi said that Vietnam has decided to postpone the "Conference of Indochinese Foreign Ministers" which was to be held in February. Vietnam has also let out the news that the "Conference of Heads of State of Indochina" will be held this year. This information has led to the following external conjectures: Vietnam is now deliberating on a new proposal on the Cambodian issue. Although Vietnamese officials have not revealed a single word on the matter on diplomatic occasions, some people believe that this is quite possible. However, the man who had just left Hanoi said that viewed from the standpoint of public opinion in Hanoi, there are no indications of Vietnam changing its policy of military occupation of Cambodia. Moreover, the ex-foreign minister, who still remains in office, and the newly appointed national defense and interior ministers were formerly closely related with the policy decision on the occupation of Cambodia.

No matter what happens, the West European expert continued, the positions of the parties involved in the Cambodian issue have been quite clear. The key to the solution of the Cambodian issue lies in the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and letting the Cambodian people handle their own internal affairs. To establish an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia or continue to keep Cambodia under Hanoi's control is the major difference between the Cambodian resistance forces and the just international forces on the one hand and the Vietnamese authorities on the other. This question of principle is still a crucial test for Hanoi. We should not yet be optimistic about the Cambodian situation.

#### NEWSPAPERS ASSESS AQUINO'S 1ST YEAR IN OFFICE

##### BAN YUE TAN Article

HK100727 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 87 pp 54-56

[Article by Tan Ping (6223 1627): "The Successes and Difficulties of Mrs Aquino"]

[Text] In February last year, a military coup d'etat drove Marcos from power, turning the majority vote he gained through fraud and cheating during the presidential election into bubbles and thus paved the way for Corazon Aquino's assumption of the Philippine presidency. A year later, with shock waves from an aborted military coup still reverberating, Aquino won 80 percent yes votes in a plebiscite for ratification of the new Constitution, thereby proving beyond doubt her position as leader of the country.

After assuming office, Aquino abolished the 1973 Constitution of the Marcos regime and created a constitutional commission comprising representatives from various sectors to begin drafting a new constitution in June 1986. She also decided to hold a plebiscite for ratification of the new Constitution on 2 February this year. Owing to lessons from the power abuses by Marcos, his wanton implementation of military rule, and repression of the opposition, the new Constitution grants broad powers to the two Congressional bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives, so that they can effectively restrain the president. The new Constitution also affirms that the tenure of the incumbent president extends to 1992. Hence, the ratification of the new Constitution indicated that the majority of the Philippine people approve of Aquino's continuing reign as president.

Aquino consistently faced various severe challenges during her year in office. This challenge originated within the government itself. In the beginning, under the endorsement of the different anti-Marcos forces, she was practically transformed from a housewife into an opposition leader overnight, obviously thanks to the gigantic influence of her late husband. After she became president, rumors of discord within the government appeared from time to time. Some high-ranking officials issued remarks contrary to her views which led to speculations from the media. In particular, Enrile, the defense minister who played a key role in the overthrow of the Marcos regime, openly opposed some of her policies. Aquino remained unruffled in an attempt to maintain political stability, and allowed Enrile to leave the government honorably. It should be said that it was certainly not an easy task to hold this government formed by different organizations together and keep it going. This also demonstrated the aspirations of the majority of the Philippine people.

The plebiscite marked the normalization of this country's political life. Yet actually, the situation confronting President Aquino was far from optimistic. At present, at least three major problems seriously affect the Philippine situation: The pro-Marcos forces, the Democratic Front, and the economic difficulties.

Although Marcos, who ruled the Philippines for 20 years, is now in exile in Hawaii, his influence in the country, notably in the Army, should not be ignored. The Army not only openly opposes the ruling regime but awaits the opportunity to stir up armed trouble. Last July, the former vice president of the Marcos regime, Tolentino, staged an aborted coup attempt with the support of some military men. On 26 January this year, barely a week before the plebiscite for ratification of the new Constitution, some military people again attempted a coup d'etat. While both coup attempts were limited in scope, they did occupy some important facilities and created considerable tension. Naturally, Marcos did not remain indifferent to them. When the first coup bid took place, he announced his "pardon" of the military leaders who participated in the efforts to overthrow him, to win them to the side of the coup plotters. During the coup of 26 January, Marcos hired an airplane and prepared to return to the Philippines. His bid was thwarted through intervention by the U.S. Government as well as to the fizzling out of the coup attempt.

Obviously, President Aquino is aware that the present situation in the Philippines could not stand any shock; hence, in settling the coup d'etat issues, she adopted the approach of patching up the matter and reconciling the parties concerned. In the first instance, under the orders of Chief of Staff Ramos, every military officer who took part in the coup attempt did 30 pushups as their "punishment" and no further questions were raised. In the last case, the government and the military have announced formation of a military court to try the plotters, but the entire treatment was still relatively moderate.

The confrontation between the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the government is a problem Aquino inherited from the Marcos regime. Possessing considerably strong military forces, the NDF is spread widely in the country. In his time, Marcos sent endless streams of Army troopers to annihilate them, but not only did he fail to liquidate the NDF, but it grew in strength. Following Aquino's assumption of power, she appealed for national reconciliation, sent delegates to negotiate, and, after many setbacks, a 60 day cease-fire agreement was finally reached in December 1986. However, the conflicts remained unchanged, and the negotiations did not make progress. On 22 January, thousands of farmers demonstrating in Manila to demand government implementation of land reform met with repression by the Marines, who opened fire on them. [paragraph continues]



Twelve people were killed and a hundred others wounded in the ensuing massacre. Aquino immediately ordered the creation of a presidential committee to carry out investigations and pledged to seek justice for the victims. On the other hand, the NDF accused the government of insincerity and halted negotiations. With expiration of the cease-fire agreement on 8 February, the two sides again resumed their confrontation.

The Philippine economy during the Marcos period became a total mess, and the majority of the country's population lived in poverty, particularly in the countryside, where a small handful occupies vast tracts of fertile farmland while the majority of farmers have lost their basic means of production. Therefore, the clamors for land reform have grown, and some people even demanded that President Aquino take the lead in distributing land to peasants in her hometown. Land reform was her campaign promise, but the actual implementation would not be easy because it would definitely affect the interests of landowners, whose economic and political influence are not to be ignored. If land reform is not implemented, it would lead to dissatisfaction of the peasants. No longer can the government disregard the livelihood problem of the majority of the people. In addition, the enormous foreign debt of the Philippines is also a heavy burden to the government.

Summing up, the results of the plebiscite meant that Aquino has gained a certain degree of success in her 1 year in office. However, the next step she makes is definitely not going to be easy.

#### LIAOWANG Correspondent Reports

HK191605 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 11, 16 Mar 87 pp 30, 31

["Exclusive Report From Manila" by Zhai Shuyao (5049 2885 5069): "Corazon Aquino's First Year in Power"]

[Text] For days now, the Philippine people have gone out and gathered in the streets to celebrate the first anniversary of Corazon Aquino's assumption of power. This demonstrates once again the people's support for the first woman president in the history of the Philippines.

From a simple housewife, Aquino has been transformed in a year's time into a national leader enjoying high prestige both here and abroad. Under her leadership, the Philippines overcame various obstacles. The situation gradually stabilized and the economy began to show signs of improvement.

The year in which Aquino took over was also a year of great tumult in Philippine politics, and could be described as stormy and crisis-ridden. Having surmounted the perilous situation, the new government made some achievements in stabilizing the political situation, resolving the domestic armed rebellion, and revitalizing the crippled economy. Public opinion here believes that the Philippine political situation is already "more stable than before," and President Corazon Aquino is widely regarded as "an irreplaceable leader at the moment." However, the future for the new government remains hazardous.

The principal accomplishment of President Aquino during her 1 year in power was resolving the issue of the new government's legitimacy. Following last year's 7 February presidential election, Aquino announced her victory and set up a "transitional revolutionary government." Nevertheless, the opposition continuously attacked her presidency as "lacking a legal basis." After the new government assumed power, it created a Constitutional Commission to draft a new constitution. [paragraph continues]

A plebiscite was held all over the country on 2 February this year, with the result that the new Constitution was ratified by a majority vote of 76 percent. The high percentage of yes votes and the enthusiastic response of voters were beyond the expectations of ordinary observers and even renowned opposition members were equally impressed. This was a major political victory for Aquino and signaled that the transitional government was now completely legitimate. The new Constitution formally recognizes President Aquino's tenure as 6 years and that her term of office will expire in 1992. It thus strengthens her position, and is favorable to further stabilization of the Philippine political situation.

The plebiscite result was actually also a positive assessment of the political accomplishments of President Aquino in the past year. It is an important step towards her consolidation of the new political power. The new constitution stipulates the holding of national legislative elections on 11 May and of local elections on 24 August. At present, both the ruling and opposition parties are carrying out intensive publicity campaigns and planning their moves in an effort to defeat the other side in the battle for redistribution of power. It appears that if the ruling party wins in these two elections, President Aquino will be able to further stabilize the political situation.

During Aquino's 1st year in office, the political scorecard was marked with both success and failure, desperation and hope.

Following its establishment, the new government first implemented a series of political reforms: It dissolved the National Assembly, carried out thorough reorganization of organs that were leftovers from the old regime at all levels, from the central to the regions, and appointed government officials at all levels who support the new government. Aquino also released political prisoners and restored and expanded the people's democratic rights, thereby winning the support of the people.

However, it was not at all smooth sailing in the implementation of these reforms. Over the past year, at least three military coup attempts were staged in the Philippines. The coup plotters sought to overthrow the new regime. Relying on the people's support and rallying forces within the military that support the new government such as Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Ramos, President Aquino successfully thwarted each coup attempt. She resolutely dismissed former Defense Minister Enrile, who had attacked and opposed every major government policy, and thus averted a cabinet crisis and ensured unity within the new government cabinet.

Disregarding opposition from the military as well as some forces within the opposition party, President Aquino carried out a policy of national reconciliation and determined to resolve the country's "armed insurgency problem" through peaceful means. After several rounds of talks, the government and the National Democratic Front [NDF], composed of 12 organizations including the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], reached a 60 day cease-fire agreement. Even though the cease-fire accord was not extended after its expiration, the government managed to conclude an unprecedented truce with the CPP and other organizations that have engaged in 18 years of armed struggle. Following the expiration of the cease-fire agreement, armed clashes erupted anew. However, the latest reports indicated that the NDF has signaled its intention to resume talks even without an ongoing cease-fire. In addition, the government has also reached a cease-fire accord with the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] and made a stride towards settlement of the issue of Muslim autonomy in the south. Owing to internal conflicts among the three factions of the MNLF, the prospect of the talks remains to be seen.



Naturally, the Aquino government continues to face some unstable political factors, such as high crime rates, serious graft and corruption of government officials, and the severest challenge comes from the military. Even though former defense minister Enrile has been dismissed and President Aquino, who is also Armed Forces commander in chief, has gained stronger control of the military through new Defense Minister Ileto and Ramos, opposition members and "misguided elements" continue to exist within the government and the military. According to reports, during the plebiscite for ratification of the new Constitution, only 60 percent of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces cast the approving vote. President Aquino is already aware of the need to strengthen dialogue with the low ranking soldiers in the army as well as to improve relations between the government and the military. Nevertheless, some people in the Army are unhappy over the government's investigations of the soldiers' violation of human rights, while pro-Marcos and pro-Enrile forces in the military could still create trouble and disturbances for President Aquino.

Marcos ruled the Philippines for 20 years and left a huge mess of the economy -- successive negative growth rates in the national economy, an empty treasury, massive poverty, serious unemployment, and a foreign debt amounting to 26 billion [U.S. dollars]. After assuming power, Aquino instituted some reforms in the economy, such as breaking up the monopolies enjoyed by Marcos and his cronies in major export products such as sugar and coconuts, promoting private enterprise, and stressing priority in the development of agriculture. After a year of work, the economy, which had registered decline in the last 3 years, posted a 0.12 percent growth in 1986, inflation was kept at a one-digit rate, agriculture was developed, and the construction and real estate industries made a turn for the better -- this to a certain degree could bring about a rise in other industries. Economists here believe that the possibility exists for the Philippine economy to pick up for a while in the future.

However, the path towards economic recovery in the Philippines remains arduous. The general situation of the national economy remains stagnant and its capacity to create jobs is limited; hence, the serious unemployment and poverty issues could not be resolved. According to statistics, some 240,000 people all over the country -- representing 11 percent of the entire labor force -- are unemployed, while one-third of those with jobs are considered semi-employed. Some 560,000 families, or 60 percent of the total number of families in the country, live below the poverty line.

Among the farmers, who make up 70 percent of the country's population, the clamour for immediate implementation of land reforms is going up. Even though the government announced a land reform programme on 8 February, its complete and absolute implementation would require massive funding as well as hurdling of immense obstacles. The country's foreign debt has reached more than 26 billion [U.S. dollars], and the prospects are not bright in its negotiations with creditor countries asking for extension in payment and lowering of interest rates.

Over the past year, Aquino has visited Indonesia, Singapore, the United States, and Japan and has won promises for 500 million loans, increased investments, and expanded trade. However, up to now, foreign investors in the Philippines remain only a handful.

Observers here believe that the issue of economic recovery has become a major link in the new government's efforts to further stabilize the situation. If the lives of the great masses of people remain unchanged over a long period of time, it would certainly affect their confidence in and support for the government.

Speaking before millions of people at a Manila rally celebrating the 1st anniversary of the February revolution, President Aquino admitted that if mass poverty and unemployment continue to exist and the people do not share the fruits of economic development, there could be no true democracy. She called on the people to continue to work for the realization of the country's economic goals with the spirit of dedication. She indicated that henceforth, the government would place priority on economic development.

Stabilization of the political situation, resolution of the domestic armed rebellion, and economic recovery -- these were Aquino's campaign promises to the people last year. It appears that it is still necessary to exert more efforts to realize these promises.

#### WEAPONS EXHIBITION CONCLUDES IN BANGKOK

OW221624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Bangkok, March 22 (XINHUA) -- "Defense Asia 87," an international arms exhibition, ended here today.

The five-day exhibition attracted more than 300 companies and organizations from 23 countries, including the United States, Britain, China and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The exhibition was aimed at transactions between the exhibitors and the defense officials in the Asian region. However, no transactions have been announced so far.

A two-day live demonstration was also staged and commercial seminars were conducted during the exhibition.

Senior government and military officials from ASEAN and other countries in the Asian and Pacific region visited the show.

Exhibition sources disclosed that organizers of the exhibition are studying the possibility of holding another arms show in Singapore next year. They also plan to hold a similar show in Thailand in 1989 or 1990.

The sources said that they had reached an agreement in principle with the ASIAN DEFENSE JOURNAL to launch the first open forum on defense -- a symposium with the theme of "towards greater ASEAN military cooperation: prospects, problems and pitfalls." Top Asian military strategists and commanders will be invited to the symposium to be held in Singapore within a year.

LI XIANNIAN, ZHAO ZIYANG HAIL PAKISTAN NATIONAL DAY

BK230855 Beijing in Urdu to Pakistan 1600 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Chinese President Li Xiannian has sent a message of felicitations to Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the occasion of Pakistan National Day. The message says: I, on behalf of the people of China and on my own behalf, extend the warmest greetings and express friendly wishes to Your Excellency and through you to the people of Pakistan on the national day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. I have noted with pleasure that in recent years the illustrious and valiant people of Pakistan have achieved satisfactory successes in their untiring efforts for defense of the national sovereignty and development of the national economy. The Pakistani Government, remaining committed to the foreign policy of independence and sovereignty, peace and nonalignment, has made positive efforts for the promotion and improvement of its relations with neighbors and has played a commendable role for peace in South Asia and as a whole. I sincerely wish new successes for Pakistan on its path of development.

President Li Xiannian said in his message that China and Pakistan have always remained fully committed to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and their mutual friendship based on a solid foundation is full of dynamism. Despite an ever changing international situation, China and Pakistan have always supported and helped each other and thus ensured the continuous, extensive, and lasting promotion of mutual friendly relations and cooperation. History has proved that the people of Pakistan and China are good and trustworthy friends. I am sure that through the united efforts of both sides, Sino-Pakistani friendship will continue to be fully fruitful.

In the conclusion of his message, President Li Xiannian wished prosperity for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and health and happiness for the Pakistani president.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has sent a message of felicitations to Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo on the occasion of Pakistan National Day. The message says: I, on behalf of the government and the people of China and on my own behalf, extend very sincere greetings to Your Excellency and your government and people on the auspicious occasion of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The people of Pakistan have achieved notable successes in economic development and national construction. In international relations, the Pakistani Government, adhering to principles and upholding justice, gives importance to the expansion of friendly relations with neighbors and steadfastly supports the just struggle of the Third World. For this it has been widely commended by the international community.

Zhao Ziyang said in his message that due to the united efforts of the government and people of our two countries, our friendly relations have steadily developed in political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and other fields. As both our countries have identical views on many important international issues, they have always supported each other and taken steps in a spirit of deep mutual friendship. Cordial neighborly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan can serve as an example of friendly coexistence among states. We are also fully ready to work jointly with your country to lift the existing excellent relations to a new height and play a useful role in the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

At the end of the message, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang expressed his sincere wishes for the welfare of the Pakistani people and for the success of Prime Minister Junejo's work and for his health.

I. 23 Mar 87

P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
WESTERN EUROPE

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WU XUEQIAN RECEIVED BY SAN MARINO LEADERS

OW202339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0626 GMT 20 Mar 87

[By reporter Wang Yanlin]

[Text] San Marino, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- When one of the two San Marino administrators, Tomassoni, met with Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at the Parliamentary Hall this afternoon, he praised the principle adhered to by China in treating all countries, big and small, on an equal basis.

Greeting the Chinese foreign minister, Tomassoni said: "The issue of common development by the people of various countries can only be solved by relying on the will and efforts of all countries. While large countries exert an influence on the world's common development, small countries can set a moral example."

In his reply, Wu Xueqian hailed San Marino for actively implementing its foreign policy of maintaining neutrality, for supporting detente and disarmament, and for exerting unremitting efforts to promote world peace.

He said: "China has always admired the active role played by San Marino in international affairs, as well as its achievements in all fields."

He emphatically pointed out: "China maintains that all countries, big and small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should be treated equally. The affairs of various countries should be handled by their own people. World affairs should be managed by various countries, through mutual consultation. Decisions must not be made by one or two big countries alone."

In the evening, San Marinese Foreign Minister Gatti held a banquet to welcome the Chinese guest. During the banquet, he said: "The cordial relations between San Marino and China may become an example of maintaining relations between one nation and another."

Wu Xueqian said: China and San Marino have identical, or similar, views on many major international issues. There is still potential in further strengthening relations between the two countries. Relations between China and San Marino will continue to develop, thanks to the efforts of both countries.

Further Reportage

OW200809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] San Marino, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Small countries also play an important role in world affairs, said Maurizio Tomassoni, consul for the tiny republic of San Marino located in northern Italy.

"While large countries exert an influence in the world's common development, small countries can set a moral example," Tomassoni said at a meeting with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today.

Wu, also state councillor, elaborated upon China's independent foreign policy. "China maintains that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should be treated equally," he said.



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

He added the superpowers should make the first move to reduce armaments, both nuclear and conventional.

Friendly bilateral relations have developed rapidly since China and San Marino established diplomatic relations in 1971.

PRC-ITALY TRADE VIEWED AS WU XUEQIAN ENDS VISIT

OW210842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Rome, March 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian wound up his five-day visit to Italy today amid what he called a "China heat" he felt everywhere in this Mediterranean country.

Wu, who came here Monday on the fourth leg of his seven-nation European tour, told Italian leaders that the Chinese Government will continue to pursue its current open policy to effectively build China into a modernized socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

Italy is now China's third biggest trade partner in Europe. As economic cooperation between the two countries increased in the past few years, the number of Italian enterprises doing business with China in 1985 reached 564, 2.3 times the figure of 1978.

To promote bilateral economic and trade ties, the Italian Government has provided a number of loans and grants to China and transferred advanced technologies in certain fields.

A group of Italian business leaders, who met with the Chinese minister during his stay here, told Wu that Italian enterprises, especially medium- and small-sized businesses have a great interest in China's market.

Piero Bassetti, chairman of the Italian Business Association, said that neither Italy nor China, with each at one end of the ancient "silk road" connecting Asia and the Mediterranean, has the desire for hegemony.

People feel the need today to restore the historical role both Italy and China played in promoting trade ties between the two regions, he said.

Italian entrepreneurs will "take part in the mission with the all possible effort," he said.

Wu left today for Federal Germany in the tour which has taken him to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Italy and the tiny Republic of San Marino. He will also visit Switzerland.



WU XUEQIAN INTERVIEWED BY POLISH NEWSPAPER

AU171032 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Mar 87 p 2

[Zygmunt Slonkowski report on PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's meeting with TRYBUNA LUDU reporters at Warsaw Airport on 13 March, prior to his departure for Sofia]

[Text] Just before his departure from Warsaw, Minister Wu Xueqian met with Polish journalists.

[Question] In what spheres of international politics do you see the greatest possibilities for Polish-Chinese joint activity, Comrade Minister?

[Wu Xueqian] Primarily in the preservation of world peace. Yesterday I visited the Auschwitz concentration camp. The picture of Auschwitz made me extremely sad because it reminded me of the enormous cataclysm for the Polish and European peoples as a result of the war started by the Hitlerites. We know the Poles are a peace-loving people. The peoples of Europe also love peace. During World War II, the Chinese people also suffered massacres and pressure as a result of the aggression by Japanese militarism. First, China and Poland must cooperate closely in the preservation of world peace. Second, we believe that China and Poland possess a common view and a common language regarding many important international issues such as a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, ways to increase aid to Third World countries, improving North-South relations, and many other spheres. During our talks with Comrade Orzechowski, we discussed cooperation between our foreign ministries at various levels, as well as a permanent exchange of views on issues of interest to both sides.

[Question] Let us proceed to Chinese affairs. What economic problems requiring solutions are the Chinese leadership's attention focusing on this year?

[Wu Xueqian] Generally speaking we will continue the reform of the economic system in cities, on which the entire reform is centered. This year we are going to consider two important issues: increased production and improved economizing; and raising income and reducing expenditure.

We must contain the "overheated climate," as we say in China. The point is that, because of highly energetic activity by regional authorities and enterprises, we have an excess of capital investments, and this requires controls. Hence the slogan of increased production and improved economizing, and of raising income and reducing expenditure.

This does not mean we have to curb the reform or halt the open policy. These constitute lasting state policy, which will be continued and improved.

[Question] How can one describe the party's comprehensive tasks at the present stage of the struggle against the unfavorable phenomena recently discussed by members of the CPC leadership and widely reported by the Chinese press?

[Wu Xueqian] The struggle against unfavorable phenomena is taking place on two planes. First, we want to achieve society's ideological unity by means of long-range educational activity on the subject of the political course. This is a struggle against bourgeois liberalism. [paragraph continues]

This is a struggle against a group of people who encourage in society a total negation of the socialist system, who accept capitalism and who reject the party's leading role. Thus, the fight against bourgeois liberalism means countering these people and restricting their activity. China's historical experience shows that capitalism has no raison d'être in China. That is why we must adhere to the party's leading role and the socialist path.

Other unfavorable phenomena have occurred in our party's work style. These are not only the remnants of problems that existed during the Cultural Revolution between 1966 and 1976, but also the results of neglect in ideological upbringing. Right now we attach great importance to this upbringing.

Replying to questions from other journalists, Comrade Wu Xueqian stressed the importance of last year's visit to Beijing by the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and said the talks he held in Warsaw with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski illustrate close Polish-Chinese relations. The Chinese guest considered the great possibilities for developing trade between both countries, as well as cooperation in other spheres.

The head of Chinese diplomacy also said the PRC favors a Soviet-American accord on intermediate-range missiles.

Opening the press meeting [as published], Minister Wu Xueqian expressed satisfaction about his Polish visit. During this visit preparations commenced for the visit to Poland by Zhao Ziyang, acting CPC Central Committee general secretary and premier of the PRC State Council.

The Chinese guest asked that sincere wishes for fruitful work, success, and happiness in family life be conveyed to the Polish people.

#### PRC ATTENDS WORLD TOURISM FAIR IN BUDAPEST

OW200200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The 10th International Tourism Fair opened here Thursday to promote world tourism.

Representatives of 140 tourism units from 22 countries, including China, are attending. This is China's first time to attend the annual fair.

The participants are to exchange experiences and discuss how to further cooperation among countries that promote tourism.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PRC PRESIDENT

LD031902 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Mar (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution has received a telegram from the Chinese President, Mr Li Xiannian. It reads:

On the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Great Socialist People Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on behalf of the Chinese people and myself, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Your Excellency and through yourself to the friendly Libyan people.

I sincerely hope that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Libyan peoples together with the cordial relations between our countries will be promoted and strengthened continuously.

Also, I wish Libya all prosperity, and happiness for its people and good health for yourself.

PLO ENVOY MEETS PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

JN152118 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Yusuf Rajab, PLO representative in the PRC, has met with Zhu Yinglu, director of the Middle East [Affairs] Department of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

They reviewed the latest developments of the war of aggression being waged against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

SAUDI HAJ OFFICIAL ENDS 14-22 MARCH VISIT

OW220904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Jamil Abdel-Rahman, deputy director of [the] China Haj Affairs Office of [the] Saudi Pilgrimage Company of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, paid a friendly visit to China from March 14 to 22 and left here for home today.

Abdel-Rahman came to China at the invitation of the Islamic Association of China to discuss matters related to a Chinese Haj mission to Mecca this year. During his stay here, he visited Beijing and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST

OW171310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 17 Mar 87

["News Analysis: Controversy Over Mideast International Conference (by Rui Yingjie)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, March 17 (XINHUA) -- This spring has seen active diplomatic moves for an international conference on the Middle East although most Arabs remain disinterested in such a meeting, let alone optimistic about it.

King Husayn of Jordan twice flew to Europe this year and the European Economic Community on February 23 issued a declaration in Brussels in support of the Mideast conference. The U.S. has slightly changed its position on the issue. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met in February to discuss the Middle East situation and agreed that the conference should be held by the end of the year.

Contradictions between the United States and Israel on the one hand and Arab countries on the other remain. Having agreed to hold the conference, the U.S. Government and Israel's Labor Party leader doggedly hanker for direct negotiations within a few hours after the conference. Israel's Likud leader has categorically rejected the suggestion.

The United States and Israel have set the prerequisites for the convocation of the conference with an aim to block away the Soviet interference in the region. The Soviet Union on its part is bent on breaking the U.S. monopoly in the region. No compromise between them is likely now and the Arab people are afraid that any compromises between them will possibly harm their interests.

The Arab countries are not in agreement with regard to the issue. While Jordan and Egypt are not opposed to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, the PLO has insisted the conference if ever called should have authority and it hopes that the Soviet Union and China, both standing members of the UN Security Council, will uphold the rights of Palestine at the conference. As to other Arab countries such as Syria, they have not shown much interest in such a conference and remain opposed to direct negotiations.

Whether the PLO should be accepted as a direct participant is the most difficult issue to solve. While the United States and Israel are determined to block PLO participation, Jordan insists that the PLO should be allowed to participate if it accepts UN Resolution 242. Jordan is reportedly preparing a list of Palestinians in West Bank to be included in the future delegation to the conference.

The European countries support the international conference and a solution to the Palestinian issue. They have exerted some pressures on the United States and Israel. But with little significant influence they have in the area, they have to rely on compromises to be made by the United States and Israel.

Most essential is the question of territory. The issue remains whether Israel wants to accept the Arabs' land for peace formula and return the land it occupied in 1967. The United States does not seem ready to exert pressures upon Israel. Therefore, even [if] the Mideast international conference is convened, it is hard to achieve anything beneficial to the Arab Palestinians. The conference will only serve to demonstrate the will to continue the momentum for a peaceful solution to the Mideast issue.

#### LI XIANNIAN RECEIVES NEW TUNISIAN ENVOY 14 MAR

OW141322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The new Tunisian Ambassador to China, Taoufik Smida, presented his credentials to Chinese President Li Xiannian here today.

Taoufik Smida arrived in Beijing March 3.



ZHAO SAYS CHINA'S POLICIES NOT TO CHANGE

HK181456 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1349 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Report by Li Wei (2621 0251): "Zhao Ziyang Says China's Policy Is Not Going To Change Now or in the Future"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon told Canadian Governor-General Sauve that China's policy is not going to change today nor will it change in the future.

Zhao also said: Some people are surprised to learn that we are now emphasizing the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. In fact, since 1979, we have always stressed two aspects -- namely, upholding the four cardinal principles while carrying out the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. We did not stress one aspect alone. This policy has never been changed at all.

Zhao Ziyang made this statement when meeting with Governor-General Sauve.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out: The Chinese people support this current policy because the broad masses' livelihood has indeed been improved in the past few years. Of course, there is also a handful of people opposing this policy; for example, a bunch of individuals do not support socialism but advocate "total Westernization."

He emphasized: "Total Westernization" is actually a muddled idea which will never work in China.

Zhao Ziyang also gave the guest a detailed account of the progress China has made in economic construction in recent years. He said: Many people in the world are concerned about China's development. Your Excellency has the opportunity to see China in person during this visit.

Referring to his visit to Canada in January 1984, Zhao Ziyang said that he had a really deep impression of Canada's rich resources, its modern development, and the Canadian people's friendly feelings for the Chinese people.

Governor-General Sauve told Zhao Ziyang that his briefing was frank, a friendly gesture, and would be very helpful to further understanding of China.

Governor-General Sauve said: Canada and China have maintained traditional friendship between them. The mutual understanding and friendship are being deepened between the two countries. I am sure that the good relations between Canada and China will further develop.

They met each other in Ziguang Hall of Zhongnanhai.

Governor-General Sauve held a return banquet at the Great Wall Hotel this evening. President Li Xiannian attended the banquet by invitation.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY CANADIAN OFFICIAL SAUVE

## Li Attends Return Banquet

OW190002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA) -- Canadian Governor-General Jeanne Sauve and her husband Morris Sauve hosted a return banquet at the Changcheng Hotel this evening.

President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamai and State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing attended.

Both Governor-General Jeanne Sauve and President Li Xiannian made written speeches.

The Canadian governor-general said: During the first few days of our visit to China, we have seen a country longing for progress, and the people exerting themselves. They are working assiduously to develop and utilize the country's resources for their common interests and national prosperity.

She said: The visit, which breathes fresh life into the feelings of the two countries for each other and gives them new meaning, provides a glimpse of how the two countries can make their mutual relations more tangible and effective.

Li Xiannian said: Over the past 2 days, Mrs Sauve has exchanged views with Chinese leaders on issues of common concern in a sincere and harmonious atmosphere. Such talks are conducive to furthering the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. The governor-general's visit is an important event in Sino-Canadian relations, as well as a concrete expression of the friendship between the two countries. It has actively contributed to the comprehensive development of Sino-Canadian friendship.

## Kang Keqing Welcomes Visitors

OW181704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met with Canadian Governor-General Jeanne Sauve and Minister of External Relations Monique Landry who is accompanying the governor-general on the visit.

Kang, who is also president of the All-China Women's Federation, welcomed the Canadian visitors to China and answered their questions about the status of women in China and her federation's work.

Mrs Landry said that the Canadian International Development Agency will continue providing funds to the Chinese federation to help train women specialists.

Mrs Sauve and her party also toured the Great Wall today.

## Cooperation Accords Signed

OW201308 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0827 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- Representing their respective governments, Zheng Toubin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Monique Landry, Canadian minister for external relations, who is visiting China with Governor General of Canada Jeanne Sauve, signed here this morning four memorandums on the development of human resources.

The four memorandums are: The Sino-Canadian Memorandum on the Establishment of Language Training Centers, the Sino-Canadian Memorandum on the Development of Human Resources, the Sino-Canadian Memorandum on the Second Session of Administrative Education, and the Sino-Canadian Memorandum on Training Leading Cadres for 14 Open Coastal Cities.

Under these four memorandums, Canada will provide China a gratis assistance of over 60 million Canadian dollars.

Present at the signing ceremony today were Canadian Ambassador to China Richard Gorham and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Zhang Wenjin.

#### Deng on Political Reform

OW190952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 19 Mar 87

["Deng on Tentative Plan for Political Reform" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today the tentative plan for China's political reform will be announced at the 13th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party scheduled for this autumn.

"The plan is aimed at creating a stable and sustained situation for realizing the four socialist modernizations," Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party said.

"China's open economic policy is sure to facilitate the political reform," he added.

Speaking at a meeting with Canadian Governor-General Jeanne Sauve in the Great Hall of the People this morning, Deng said: "China must continue its open policy as long as it practices socialism."

"The open policy included opening to the outside world and increasing the domestic cooperation," Deng said, adding China has lagged behind and suffered a lot because it closed its door to the outside world for one and half centuries, and only by adopting an open policy and pulling in advanced science, technology and experience, including foreign investment, from other parts of the world, can China accelerate its national construction.

Deng said: "Only by stepping up the domestic economy, especially by granting more decisionmaking power to grass-roots units can China give full play to the enthusiasm of the people and units nationwide."

Extending a warm welcome to the Canadian guest, Deng remarked that the governor-general might see some changes because she visited China 13 years ago. "This is only a beginning, and China is striving for greater changes in the future, especially at the beginning of the next century," Deng said.

Sauve said she has seen many changes in China and she believes the country will not change its policy of opening to the outside world, and also sees the open policy as a brilliant one.

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Deng said he is satisfied with the smooth development of relations between China and Canada, and the Chinese people have always cherished a special feeling toward the Canadian people since Dr Norman Bethune came to China during the anti-Japanese war. He said he hoped the two countries would have better cooperation in the future.

Sauve said: "Canada attaches great importance to developing relations with China and we are very glad to see the great efforts made by China in realizing her modernization program and in her willingness to enter into friendly cooperation with other countries."

She expressed her conviction that the relations between Canada and China would develop further.

During the 40-minute meeting, Deng and Sauve also exchanged views on the arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Deng said: "We welcome all who take a positive attitude on the issue, and China upholds peace and has always regarded herself as a force for peace, because without peace there would be no construction."

"We hold that detente is better than tension and dialogue better than confrontation," Deng added.

#### Delegation Leaves for Xian

OW191234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Governor-General Jeanne Sauve, her husband Maurice Sauve and their party wound up their three-day visit to Beijing and left here for China's ancient city, Xian, this afternoon.

Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei went to Diaoyutai State Guesthouse where the Sauves stayed to say good-bye to them. Li said the governor-general's visit has promoted the friendship between China and Canada.

#### Shaanxi Governor Hosts Banquet

OW191630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Xian, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Governor-General Jeanne Sauve and her husband Maurice Sauve were honored at a banquet given by Zhang Boxing, governor of Shaanxi Province, here this evening.

In his toast, Zhang expressed the wish on behalf of his province to further its cooperation with Canada in its economic development.

Mrs. Sauve replied that she had longed to see the ancient city of Xian. However, it was more important for her to promote the friendly cooperation between the Canadians and the people of Shaanxi Province.

The Canadian governor-general and her party, accompanied by Chinese Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu, arrived here earlier today.



PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS UNDER WAY IN BEIJING

OW220738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Local elections for the Chinese People's Congress will be carried out in strict accordance with the country's electoral law, according to Zhao Pengfei, head of Beijing's Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

People's congresses are organs of power in China, and deputies to the lowest congresses, at the township level, and their next higher congresses, at the county (district) level, are directly elected by voters. Congresses at the county (district) level elect deputies to higher congresses.

Beijing's deputies to the New People's Congresses at the township, district and county levels will be elected between April 10 and May 27 this year, and Beijing voters are already discussing the candidates, who will be elected for a three-year term.

"This year some new measures will be taken to ensure strict implementation of the constitution and electoral law," Zhao said.

China's electoral law stipulates, candidates can be nominated by political parties, people's organizations or groups of at least ten voters. A formal list of candidates is prepared after repeated discussions and consultations among voters. According to the electoral law, amended and passed on December 2, 1986 at the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress, the number of candidates should be one third more than or twice as many as the number of positions available.

An official of the municipal election office said this year, nomination of candidates will not be made to fit into pre-set proportions of positions among nationalities, sexes and professions, as was the case in the past; rather, electoral committees will merely remind voters of the need for electing qualified deputies representing a broad spectrum of social sectors, those having the knowledge and competency to participate in political affairs, and those possessing the ability to accurately reflect voters' opinions.

"Let the election results tell the composition of the deputies. It is entirely up to the voters to decide," the official said. "Special groups have been set up in all districts and counties to supervise the general elections," he said.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON 'DEMAND DEMOCRACY' SLOGAN

HK210402 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Wang Jun (3076 6511): "From Whom Do We 'Demand' Democracy, and What Democracy Do We 'Demand'?"]

[Text] In the clamor of bourgeois liberalization, there is a very fashionable and misleading slogan called "demand democracy." [paragraph continues]

It is very necessary to analyze this slogan to heighten the vigilance of the people.

In the history of human society, there has never been any abstract and pure democracy. Democracy is always concrete. In a class society, democracy always belongs to a class or classes and is related to the ruling classes and the country's formation. As Lenin put it, "Democracy is a form and formation of the country." Therefore, the nature of the slogan "demand democracy" differs completely in different societies when it is directed at different ruling targets. In old China, although the KMT reactionaries also flaunted the banner of democracy, those who really enjoyed democracy were only a very small number of people of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie and the local tyrants and evil gentry. The broad masses of the laboring people completely lost their democratic rights. They were in an abyss of misery, being oppressed, exploited, and trampled upon but without being able to put up any resistance. The magistrates were free to burn down houses, while the common people were forbidden even to light lamps. This is a portrayal of the regime in old China. The reason why our party led all the people of the country in waging a struggle against the exploiting classes, holding high the banner "demand democracy" and "demand freedom," was to overthrow the KMT reactionary rule and set up the people's democratic political power. As pointed out by Marx, and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto": "The first step of the Workers' revolution is to raise the proletariat to the rank of the ruling class and enjoy democracy." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 1, p 272) The slogan "demand democracy" at that time was a slogan of the proletariat and the broad masses of the laboring people in their struggle against the "three great mountains" on their heads and its purpose was to establish a new state power.

Today, we have long fulfilled the tasks of the democratic revolution and set up a new type of state power under the people's democratic dictatorship. The workers, peasants, and the intellectuals have become masters of the country. Our constitution solemnly states that "all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." If the slogan "demand democracy" is put forward again today, the people will have reasons to ask: Whom do we "demand" democracy from and what democracy do we "demand"? The question is very clear. In socialist New China, the broad masses of the people are the main body of our state power and they enjoy full democracy. They need not demand what they already have. Even though democracy in our country today is not yet perfect and has to be further developed, the question remains one of the expanding democracy and strengthening the building of democracy and is not a question of "demanding" democracy. To put forward the slogan "demand democracy" under the people's democratic dictatorship will inevitably put oneself on the opposite side of the people, no matter what one's motive may be. To "demand" democracy from a people's country will not develop democracy but will only make democracy go backward.

Advocators of bourgeois liberalization set democracy against dictatorship and they highly praise democracy but oppose dictatorship. However, democracy as a formation of the country exists in relation with dictatorship. There is no pure democracy that absolutely excludes dictatorship. When there is no need for dictatorship, democracy as the formation of a country will also wither away. As pointed out by Lenin, "Democracy is a state in which the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority is recognized, that is, an organization in which one class systematically uses violence against another and one portion of the residents against another." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 241) The only difference is among whom democracy is practiced and over whom dictatorship is exercised.

The bourgeois democracy is for an extremely few millionaires while dictatorship is exercised over a majority of laboring people. [paragraph continues]

The most essential difference between the socialist democracy and the bourgeois democracy is that the former is the democracy for the broad masses of people while dictatorship is exercised over an extremely small number of enemies. The integration of democracy for the people with dictatorship over a small number of enemies is the most important sign of the socialist democracy. As pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping: "Marxist theory and objective reality have taught us again and again that only when the people, who form the overwhelming majority, enjoy a high degree of democracy can dictatorship be effectively exercised over the tiny minority who are our enemies; only when dictatorship is exercised over this tiny hostile minority can the democratic rights of the overwhelming majority -- of all the people -- be fully guaranteed." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 333)

Under the socialist system, the question is not to "demand democracy" but to develop and build a high degree of democracy as far as the workers, peasants, and intellectuals are concerned. Our party soberly realizes that both the democratic system and the economic system in our country are in the initial stage of socialism and are incomplete and imperfect in concrete aspects and that there are also drawbacks of this kind and that in the leadership system and cadre system of the party and the state. It is precisely because of this that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has regarded striving to develop democracy and perfecting the legal system as an unshakable policy and building a high degree of socialist democracy as one of our fundamental goals and tasks, has written them in the party program and the country's Constitution, and has gradually put them in the practice of socialist construction. To promote the progress of the building of the socialist democracy, our party has also timely put forward the task of reforming the political structure so that on the basis of upholding the party's leadership and the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership system of the party and the state can be reformed and perfected, the socialist democracy can be further expanded, and the socialist legal system can be perfected, thus meeting the needs of socialist modernization. However, we must clearly see that like modernization, democratization is a process of continuous development. The more developed socialism is, the more developed democracy is. This is something beyond doubt. However, democracy belongs to the superstructure and its development will inevitably be conditioned by the level of development of the economy and culture of the society. Just imagine, if there were not a highly developed labor productivity resulted from large modern industries and the broad masses of laborers were fettered by heavy labor and had no spare time, could they change the situation of "having no time to pay attention to democracy"? Could the broad masses of people be able and skillful in exercising their rights as masters of the country and in directly administering important state affairs if science and culture were not popularized and developed among all the people and if the people had not received minimum education? When the economy is still relatively backward and when science and culture are still not quite developed, it is impossible to have a leap in the development of democracy. Therefore, we must take a scientific attitude of historical materialism toward democratization as we do toward modernization and advance under guidance and step by step in accordance with the possibility provided by objective material and cultural conditions. To build and develop democracy, it is imperative to make a clear distinction between the socialist democracy and the bourgeois democracy so that the building of democracy in our country will not depart from the socialist orientation. It is completely wrong to put forward the slogan "demand democracy" to confuse and poison the people's minds.



WENYI BAO ON 'TOTAL WESTERNIZATION' IN POLITICS

HK181516 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese 7 Feb 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Criticize the Theory of Total Westernization' in Politics"]

[Text] The "Decision on Expelling Fang Lizhi From the CPC" issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee points out that over the past few years, Fang Lizhi openly advocated bourgeois liberalization, opposed the four cardinal principles, negated the party's leadership and the socialist system, tried to drive a wedge between the party and intellectuals, incited the students to make trouble, and caused serious consequences. Among Fang Lizhi's erroneous remarks, a spectacular one was advocating "total Westernization" while negating socialism.

The "total Westernization" advocated by Fang Lizhi, in his own words, is "to completely open up the country," "let the advanced culture pound at all of China," and "learn all things from the West, including science, technology, culture, politics, economy, ideology, and ethics." It is obvious that what Fang Lizhi advocated was a complete introduction of all things from the West and the "total Westernization" of everything in China. This means to entirely oppose China's building of socialism and take the capitalist road.

The "theoretical basis" of the "total Westernization" advocated by Fang Lizhi was: Marxism was out of date, and China's socialist cause over the past 30 years had failed. Fang Lizhi said: As far as the socialist system is concerned, the things we have done over the past 30 years have failed." "I hate the things done over the past 30 years, and nearly nothing good has been done over the 30 years." This the the premise of Fang Lizhi's theory of "total Westernization," and this premise doesn't hold water.

It is already 37 years since the New China was founded in 1949. Although the road of our development is by no means smooth, no one can deny that today's China has already become one of the powerful countries in the world. China's political situation is stable, China's national economy is developing, the livelihood of 1 billion Chinese people is gradually improving, China's cultural cause is flourishing, and China's international position is unprecedentedly high. All these successes have been achieved under the leadership of the CPC. The socialist system has taken root on Chinese soil and in the hearts of the Chinese people. At present, the broad masses of the Chinese people are enthusiastically carrying out the building of the socialist four modernizations under the leadership of the CPC. However, Fang Lizhi obstinately asserted that China's socialist cause had "failed." How would Fang Lizhi explain the great achievements China has made in political, economic, cultural, diplomatic, military, and some other fields and how would he explain the great enthusiasm of the Chinese people in carrying out the building of the socialist modernizations?

It is true that in the socialist period, the CPC has made mistakes, especially during the 10-year turmoil of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which caused serious consequences. However, the CPC finally smashed the 'gang of four," brought order out of chaos, corrected its own mistakes, implemented the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy and a series of other correct policies, and have achieved universally recognized successes within a short period of time. [paragraph continues]



This fully demonstrates that the CPC and China's socialist system have great vitality. Fang Lizhi obstinately asserted that China's socialist cause had "failed" and China could only end the "crisis" by relying on "total Westernization." What Fang Lizhi said were incorrect remarks that ignored and distorted the facts.

We must know that China is a large country with a big population. In history, China was once ruled by feudalism for a period of over 2,000 years. Over 100 years ago, the big capitalist powers attacked and opened China's door with their cannon and reduced China to a semicolonial and semifeudal society. Under the oppression of the three big mountains, the Chinese people lived in an abyss of misery.

When China was liberated, China's society and economy were riddled with gaping wounds and on the verge of collapse. This situation determined that China must depend on the strong leadership of the CPC to recover its national economy and build itself into a socialist country with Chinese characteristics. To lead China onto the capitalist road through "total Westernization" would only have thrown China into the abyss of misery. As a matter of fact, the "total Westernization" of China would never be realized. During the "4 May Movement," some people also called for "total Westernization," didn't they? How many people answered their call? During the rule of the Kuomintang, some people also tried to practise "total Westernization." What was the result of their practice? The historical facts have shown that the "total Westernization" is not only theoretically wrong but also absurd in reality.

According to Marxist theory, the cultural development of a nation must continue to absorb the positive contents of the cultures of other nations. To culturally "close the country" is not desirable. We should do our best to absorb all the good contents of all the cultures in the world in the light of the present cultural situation of our nation. This is precisely the attitude of Lu Xun's "take-in" theory. Fang Lizhi arbitrarily said: "Lu Xun advocated 'total Westernization.'" This is a complete distortion of Lu Xun's ideology. Lu Xun often said: The Chinese nation has its own "vertebra" and the Chinese should not lose their self-confidence; Lu Xun's "take-in" theory was a slogan advocating the national entity, which is fundamentally contrary to "total Westernization" in terms of the relations between subject and object. People should not forget that Lu Xun once severely satirized the "Western look" of some Chinese. How can we go so far as to say that "Lu Xun advocated total Westernization"?

It is clear that on the one hand, we should criticize the ideology of "total Westernization," and on the other hand, we should stick to opening up to the outside world by adhering to Lu Xun's "take-in" theory. Recently, while criticizing bourgeois liberalization, the leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly reiterated our country's policy of opening up to the outside world and the policy of reform. When meeting with the chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "At present, there is an ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in China. China's Marxists will not agree to it. It will not affect the situation of stability and unity we have created, nor will it affect the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world we have adopted in order to carry out socialist construction. This is because the development of our whole country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee cannot be negated." Today, China is carrying out the building of the socialist four modernizations. In order to realize this grand goal, we must follow the policy pointed out in the "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Society With an Advanced Culture and Ideology" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

We must take the policy of opening up to the outside world as our basic and unshakable national policy; learn all the advanced modern science and technology, economic, administrative, and management experiences that have strong adaptability, and other positive cultures from all the countries in the world, including the advanced capitalist countries; and experiment and develop these experiences in our own practice.

Literature and art are important components of socialist spiritual civilization. At present, in our work of literature and art, we should, on the one hand, criticize the fallacy of "total Westernization," and on the other hand, adhere to the policy of reform and opening up. With regard to this question, the majority of our country's literary and art workers are sober-minded and have acquired a correct understanding.

However, there are very few people, such as Wang Ruowang, who ideologically agreed with Fang Lizhi. Like Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang also vilified the New China and said that the founding of the New China caused the "lopsided development in our history for the past 36 to 37 years, which resulted in the taking of empty ideals for correct goals." After negating China's socialist cause, Wang Ruowang shouted: "It is necessary to import capitalist thoughts, theories, and ideologies...." As a matter of fact, Wang Ruowang also advocated "total Westernization." We must resolutely criticize Wang Ruowang's erroneous remarks.

To criticize "total Westernization" from the angle of the work of literature and art has two meanings: One is to criticize the fallacy of "total Westernization" in politics, as advocated by Wang Ruowang; the other is to correct the erroneous opinions of a few people regarding to using foreign cultures for reference. Obviously, over the past few years, few people in the literary and art circles have blindly worshipped and mechanically imported literature and art of the "modernist school" of the West. Although such a tendency cannot be mentioned in the same breath with "total Westernization" in politics, it has caused serious consequences to our socialist literature and art. So, it is all the more important to clear away our misunderstanding and distinguish right from wrong on this question.

We all know that Western literature and art have a long history of development and have produced a large number of great writers and masterpieces. The new Chinese literature and art since the "4 May Movement" has absorbed many good things from Western literature and art. The various literary and art school of Western "modernism," which began to rise at the end of the 19th century, have defects as well as merits and have things that can be useful to us. However, literature and art of western "modernism" also have a lot of negative contents. For example, in the ideological field, there is social pessimism, national nihilism, extreme individualism, irrationalism, decadent ideology, mysticism, primitivism, and the ideology of sexual indulgence; in the literary and art fields, there is the ideology of placing art above everything else, absolute formalism, artistic nihilism, the aristocratic tendency of despising the masses, and so on. All these are products of the spiritual crisis of capitalist society and are the corrosive that is poisoning the aesthetic soul of humanity. The indiscriminate import of all these things would not be conducive to, but on the contrary, would be detrimental to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must guard against them.

So, the Chinese literary and art workers with a strong sense of social responsibility must establish a correct attitude towards the Western cultures, which means that the literary and art workers must adhere to the Marxist views and methods, be good at distinguishing true from false and distinguishing good from bad, and be good at learning from each other's strong points to offset each other's weaknesses; and enabling foreign things to become useful to China. We should know that among the various social ideologies, literature and art manifest the strongest national characteristics and writers' individualities as well.

Therefore, to indiscriminately copy foreign things will not enable us to produce good literary and art works. Only by learning from the excellent cultures of our own nation and other nations in the world, absorbing and digesting what is good, and achieving mastery through a comprehensive study of all the cultures in the world will we be able to truly realize ourselves and create our own literary and art works which can be heartily welcomed by the people at home and abroad.

However, the methods we use to criticize the negative contents and absorb the positive contents of Western cultures are completely different from the methods we use to criticize "total Westernization" in politics. In criticizing the negative contents and absorbing the positive contents of Western cultures, we must firmly adhere to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and must fully guarantee the freedom of creation and academic democracy under the guidance of the four cardinal principles.

It is believed that any cultural phenomenon that once exerted a certain influence in history is worthy of our analysis and consideration. Regarding this, the simple and rough methods and the method of quoting out of context are not correct. We should advocate such a principle: To completely grasp the situation of the other side, analyze and study the situation, and finally reach a proper conclusion. Therefore, we should not stop our work of introducing and translating the foreign cultures (including the literature and art of Western "modernism"). However, our work of introducing and translating foreign cultures must be carried out under the guidance of the four cardinal principles, and we must resist obviously reactionary and obscene works.

A few days ago, when meeting with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If there are some shortcomings in our opening up to the outside world, the main shortcomings are that we have not done enough to open up our country to the outside world." The remarks of Comrade Deng Xiaoping have a profound meaning, which tell us: In order to adhere to the four cardinal principles and defeat the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, we must more boldly implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. We firmly believe that so long as we do things according to this policy, China's socialist literature and art will certainly become more prosperous.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON ADHERING TO PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK201507 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 87

[Article by Feng Shujun (7458 2885 6511): "Reform, Opening Up, and Adhering to Party Leadership"]

[Text] Adhering to the four cardinal principles is the foundation for our state. At present, when we emphasize adhering to the four cardinal principles, the key problem is to adhere to party leadership. Under the new historical conditions, adhering to party leadership is in conformity with reform and opening up to the outside world. They are not contradictory. The purpose of adhering to party leadership is to promote the healthy development of reform and opening up.



## Reform and Opening Up Is a Basic National Policy Formulated by Our Party [subhead]

From the years of the "Great Leap Forward" to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we made several reforms and changes in the economic structure and other fields. However, since the "leftist" mistakes were in the dominant position for a long time in our guiding ideology, the problems were not fundamentally resolved. Some defects even grew more serious, fettering the development of the productive forces. In particular, during the 10 years of turmoil, due to the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the national economy was once on the verge of collapse. After the smashing of the "gang of four," we found that we did not catch up with the advanced countries; moreover, the gap between us and the advanced countries was even wider. Thus, reform became imperative. It was in this situation that our party convened the epoch-making 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which clearly put forth the great task of reform and opening up to the outside world. The prelude of reform was thus begun on the vast land of China.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee conscientiously and completely corrected the "leftist" mistakes during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution," resolutely negated the theory and practice of "taking class struggle as the key link," and put forth the policy decision of shifting the focus of work to the construction of socialist modernization. In order to realize this fundamental change, our party put forward a series of important measures in light of the new historical conditions and practical experience to reform the economic administrative system and management methods; to promote economic cooperation with various countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and relying on our own efforts; and to introduce advanced technology and equipment from abroad. What merits our attention is that it was at this meeting our party emphasized: Realizing the four modernizations, which requires greatly promoting the productive forces and, naturally, changing the production relations and superstructures that do not suit the development of the productive forces, as well as the methods of management, form of operation, and style of thinking, is also an extensive and profound revolution. Thus, reform is closely linked with the construction of the four modernizations and is likened to a revolution, and the understanding of the whole party and the people of the whole country of the importance and imperativeness of reform is raised.

China's reform after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee began with the reform of the economic structure, and an important breakthrough was first made in the countryside. The main content of rural reform was the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. This system, which was created by the masses of peasants, is suitable for China's rural productive forces at the current stage. Soon after its appearance, it showed its great vitality, overcoming some long-standing problems in the countryside, such as arbitrary and impracticable directions in production, lacking a sense of organization in labor, and "everybody eating from the same big pot" in distribution, and resolving some fundamental problems in our agricultural production that had not been resolved for a long time in the past. In a very short period of time after its emergence, great changes took place in China's rural economy. The reform in the countryside pushed forward the reform in the cities. To suit this new situation of reform, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee also made a timely decision on reform of the economic structure, pointing out the orientation, nature, tasks, and various policies and principles for reform of the entire economic structure with the cities as the center. Reform in the cities is in reality an overall structural reform. It not only concerns the economic field, but also concerns the cultural, science and technological, and educational fields. Moreover, it also concerns the reform of the political structure. [paragraph continues]



The deep-going development of reform also pushed the practice of opening up to the outside world to a new stage. Having changed the situation of closing the country to international intercourse, our party has firmly emphasized the policy of opening up to the outside world on the basis of independence, self-determination, and self-reliance, calling on the people to make use of the two resources (both internal and external resources), open up two markets (both domestic and international markets), and learn two skills (the skill of organizing our internal construction and the skill of promoting foreign trade and foreign economic and technological exchange) in the construction of socialist modernization. Then it decided to establish the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen Special Economic Zones, in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, which was followed by the opening of 14 other coastal cities and Hainan Island, to extend foreign economic relations, make use of foreign funds, establish Chinese-foreign joint ventures, absorb advanced technology and scientific management experience from abroad, and open up a new prospect in opening up to the outside world.

Now, 8 years have passed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The achievements over the past 8 years are universally acknowledged. Reform and opening up have brought about great interests to the people throughout the country. The 1 billion Chinese people have benefited a great deal from the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The history of the past 8 years tells us that reform and opening up to the outside world is an unshakable national policy of the people and represents their fundamental interests. Every progress we make in the reform and opening up is progress achieved under the leadership of the party. Without the leadership of the party, there could not have been the current good situation of reform and opening up.

#### The Party Leadership Is a Fundamental Guarantee for Promoting Reform and Opening Up [subhead]

The reform we are now carrying out is a systematic social project and an overall reform covering various fields, including the political, economic, cultural, educational, and science and technological fields, and running through the whole course of the socialist modernization drive. In our country, which is a vast country with a large population and a backward economy, it is impossible for us to carry out such an extensive and profound revolution successfully without the leadership of the long-tested CPC.

Without the CPC, there would have been no New China. Likewise, without the CPC, there would be no modern socialist China. This is an unshakable conclusion drawn by the Chinese people of all nationalities from personal experiences over the past more than 100 years. It is also the most basic historical experience we have summed up since the founding of the state, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The CPC is proletarian party armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and imbued with a strict sense of discipline and the spirit of self-criticism, and its ultimate historical mission is to realize communism. It is a true representative of the interests of the Chinese people of all nationalities. It has no special interests of its own without the interests of the working class and the broad masses of people. The party's programs and policies are scientific reflections of the fundamental interests of the working class and the broad masses of people. Without the leadership of such a party, without the flesh-and-blood ties it has formed with the masses through protracted struggles, and without its painstaking and effective work among the Chinese people, China -- for a variety of reasons, both internal and external -- would inexorable fall apart and become a sheet of loose sand. This was proved by history long ago.

To adhere to party leadership, the most important thing is to adhere to party leadership in the political and ideological fields. [paragraph continues]

We must continue to take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as our guide and to take the socialist road. This is undoubtedly a fundamental guarantee for the development of reform and opening up to the outside world in the correct orientation. Our reform is a course of self-perfection and self-development of the socialist system under the leadership of the party. By saying self-perfection and self-development, we mean to reform a series of mutually-related links and aspects of the production relations and the superstructure that cannot suit the development of the productive forces, on the premise of maintaining the fundamental system of socialism and adhering to the socialist orientation, rather than abandoning or weakening party leadership and changing the socialist political, economic, and cultural systems. The purpose of opening up to the outside world, either to import foreign capital or to introduce advanced technology and management experiences from abroad, is to promote our socialist economy, rather than to deviate from the socialist path. While allowing the development of the individual economy and the development of Chinese-foreign joint ventures and enterprises with exclusive foreign investment, we always emphasize that socialist public ownership is the main body of our economy. When we encourage areas and people to get rich before others, we mean to encourage them to help those who are still poor so that all people can become rich step by step. We do not encourage polarization. Under the current circumstances of this world, if we deviate from party leadership and the socialist path, we will surely go astray in our reform and opening up to the outside world, and our socialist cause will inevitably be undermined.

Practice tells us that both adhering to party leadership and adhering to reform and opening up are closely linked with each other. None of them is dispensable. If we do not carry out reform and do not open up to the outside world, we will fall back or just stop advancing. This is against the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. If party leadership is weakened, we will deviate from the socialist orientation in reform and opening up and will lose our most reliable guarantee. This is also against the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We oppose a small number of people who attempt to obstruct reform and opening up from the right side by advocating bourgeois liberalization, but this does not mean that we should take the "leftist" attitude toward reform and opening up. On the contrary, we must prevent criticizing right deviation by means of "leftist" methods and must never allow any attempt to obstruct reform and opening up. This is a principle. Therefore, when we emphasize adhering to party leadership and opposing bourgeois liberalization, we do not mean at all to "restrict." Our purpose is to implement the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee more perfectly and correctly to further push forward reform and opening up.

Now our party is in a new historical period. In order to fulfill the party's general tasks for the new period, reform of the economic structure as well as other reforms are being carried out step by step and in a planned way. The development of the situation of reform and opening up has set new and higher demands on the party leadership. In the new situation, an important task for us is to improve party leadership. In this respect, there are many problems to resolve, but the most important is the leadership system and the cadre system. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out sharply: "In the leadership and cadre systems of our party and state, the main defects are the phenomenon of bureaucratism, the phenomenon of over centralization of power, the phenomenon of patriarchal behavior, the phenomenon of life tenure of office for leading cadres, and various kinds of privileges." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 287) The core of these defects is the over centralization of power, which obstructs the practice of the socialist democratic system and the party's system of democratic centralism, obstructs the development of socialist construction, obstructs the effort to give play to collective wisdom, encourages arbitrary behavior, and undermines the principle of collective leadership. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we must make great efforts to improve the leadership system of the party and state, improve inner-party democratic life, and make rational division of work between the party and government to effectively democratize the political life of the party and state, the economic administration, and the entire social life. In recent years, the central authorities have proposed carrying out reform of the political structure. This means that we must, on the basis of adhering to party leadership and the people's democratic dictatorship, reform and improve the leadership system of the party and the state, further promote socialist democracy, and further improve the socialist legal system, so that they can suit the needs of the new situation of the socialist modernization drive. This is a very complicated work, which must be carried out step by step under leadership. Under no circumstances should we act with undue haste. Only thus can we ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and the socialist modernization drive.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES CLASS CHARACTER OF LAW

HK220620 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 87 p 3

[Report: "Noted Jurist Zhang Youyu Publishes Article on the Essential Characteristics of Law, Saying That Laws Formulated in Our Country Have in Essence a Class Character"]

[Text] One of the controversial issues in science of law circles is the essential characteristics of law, the class and social character of law in particular. "ZHONGGUO FAXUE" [SCIENCE OF LAW IN CHINA] No 2, 1987, a journal of the China Law Society to be published on 9 March, carries an article by noted jurist Comrade Zhang Youyu, entitled "A Question That Must Be Seriously Studied and Explored -- the Question Concerning Further Expanding Socialist Democracy, Perfecting the Socialist Legal System, and the Reform of the Political Structure." With the consent of the Editorial Department of ZHONGGUO FAXUE and Zhang Youyu, excerpts of the article on the essential characteristics of law are carried as follows:

There is another question related to this one which I would like to discuss. It is a controversial question in science of law circles at present, that is, the class and social character of law. The laws that we usually refer to are the laws of a class society. They are the product of a class society and a tool of the ruling classes. They safeguard the interests and embody the will of the ruling classes. They have a distinctive class character. Of course, with the continuous development of society, the class character of law will also change accordingly, and this character may not always be very prominent and may be quite obscure in some periods and in some aspects. The class character of the laws in the early years after the founding of the PRC, for example, was very prominent. The laws at that time were for suppressing reactionaries and consolidating revolutionary political power. Today, when the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes, our laws chiefly serve socialist economic construction and therefore their class character is not so prominent as that of those in the past. This is because, as part of the superstructure, laws will not remain unchanged, but are determined by the economic base. They change with changes in the economic base. Laws embody the will of the ruling classes, but laws formulated by the ruling classes must also meet the demands of the economic base. Otherwise, they cannot exist, or at least cannot be effectively enforced. However, the class nature of laws exists, although it may be strongly or weakly expressed. Some laws seem to serve the whole of society and to benefit the people of various classes; for example, laws like the Environmental Protection Law. This leads people to think that not all laws have a class character and that they may have only a social character without a class character. [paragraph continues]



As a matter of fact, in a class society, all laws serve the interests of the ruling classes and the only difference is that some may serve them directly and others indirectly. Although laws like the Environmental Protection Law benefit not only the ruling classes, they are formulated chiefly for the sake of the ruling classes and are politically conducive to the rule of the ruling classes. Therefore, we cannot say that they only have a social character and do not have a class character. Our country is a country under a people's democratic dictatorship and is different from a capitalist country in which only one class, the bourgeoisie, is the ruling class. Our people's democratic dictatorship is a dictatorship under the leadership of the working class and is based on the alliance of two classes, the peasants and workers. In essence, it is a proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, fundamentally speaking, all the laws formulated under this dictatorship have a class character. Are there "laws" in a primitive society and a communist society? Can customs, conventions, and rules and regulations commonly observed by the people be called laws? These can and should be studied as theoretical and academic questions. However, as far as science of law circles are concerned, these questions may not be pressing ones and we need not spend too much effort on them. It is impossible for us to have concrete material on the question concerning a primitive society and we should leave it for the historians. Regarding a communist society, we can imagine that laws in the present sense will not exist. However, we do not have practical experience and cannot give any scientific proof based on facts. At present, science of law circles should concentrate our efforts on studying the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics of the present stage, which is conducive to building our country into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy and which basically still falls within the category of laws of a class society.

#### DENG XIAOPING SPEAKS ON OPPOSING LIBERALIZATION

HK210124 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Mar 87 p 1

[Report: "Deng Xiaoping's Speech at the 6th Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, dated 28 September 1986 (republished from the Enlarged and Revised Edition of 'Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics')"]

[Text] Editor's note: This document is the speech made by Chairman Deng Xiaoping during the discussions held at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee regarding the "CPC Central Committee Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" (draft). [editor's note]

I have had the most to say about opposing bourgeois liberalization, and I have been the staunchest in this respect. Why? First, at present there is an ideological trend among the masses and among young people, which is liberalization. Second, there are also people backing this. For instance, there is comment in Hong Kong and in Taiwan opposing our four cardinal principles and advocating that we take in the entire capitalist system; apparently by doing this we could be reckoned to be genuinely pursuing modernization. What is this liberalization in fact? It means guiding China's current policies onto taking the capitalist road. The representative figures of this ideological trend want to guide us in the direction of capitalism. Therefore, I have explained many times that the four modernizations we are pursuing have a name, that is, the four socialist modernizations. Our current policy of opening up to the world and drawing in some useful things from capitalist society serves as a supplement to developing the socialist productive forces. [paragraph continues]



Everyone can recall, after the smashing of the "gang of four," the NPC passed a bill in 1980 abolishing the provision in the Constitution regarding "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters." Why was this done? Because there was an ideological trend of liberalization. Pursuit of liberalization will sabotage our political situation of stability and unity.) We will then be unable to carry out construction.

Liberalization is itself a bourgeois thing. There is no such thing as proletarian or socialist liberalization. Liberalization is itself antagonistic towards our current policies and systems, or in opposition to them, or a revision of them. The reality is that pursuing liberalization means wanting to guide us onto the capitalist road. We therefore use the expression of opposing bourgeois liberalization. It does not matter much whether this expression has been used before, practical politics requires that we write it into the resolution, and I advocate using it.

It appears that opposition to liberalization should not just be stressed on this occasion; it will have to be stressed for 10 or 20 years. If we fail to withstand this ideological trend, and in addition, opening up to the world is bound to bring in many filthy things, when all this is combined, it will be an attack on our four socialist modernizations. You should pay attention to certain comments from Hong Kong and from certain foreign bourgeois scholars; most of them are calling on us to pursue liberalization, and their comments include statements that people have no human rights here. They are opposed to, and want us to change, the things that we want to uphold. We should raise and resolve problems in light of our own realities.

#### LIAOWANG REVIEWS NUCLEAR INDUSTRY, FOREIGN TIES

HK230322 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 11 16 Mar 87 pp 35-36

[Article by Zhang Chunting (1728 2504 0080): "Foreign Exchanges and Cooperation by China's Nuclear Industry"]

[Text] The international exchanges and cooperation in nuclear technology have always been sensitive and complicated, and kept under strict control. However, correct exchanges and cooperation have an important significance in promoting the development of the undertakings of nuclear energy of various countries. In recent years, China's nuclear industry has shaken off its closed and semi-closed state, and actively unfolded international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

#### The Bilateral Foreign Exchanges of China's Nuclear Industry [subhead]

The development of China's nuclear industry has a history of more than 3 decades. It has established a comparatively complete industrial system of nuclear science and technology, including scientific research, project design, industrial construction, and the training of qualified people. Since the policy of opening up and reform was implemented in 1978, the foreign exchanges of China's nuclear industry have entered a new period of development.

The Chinese Government has made a great readjustment in its foreign policy in the realm of nuclear energy. [paragraph continues]

With the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry has openly conducted foreign exchanges and successively founded such organs as the Atomic Energy Industrial Corporation and the Central China Corporation to deal with foreign exchanges. Since 1983, China has changed its critical attitude on the usual safety and security systems in the international exchanges of nuclear energy, and adopted a rather flexible way. The Chinese Government has on several occasions solemnly made the following statement. China does not favor, nor will it pursue, nuclear expansion, nor will it help other countries develop nuclear weapons. At the same time, China will widely unfold activities in foreign exchanges in science and technology and technological and economic cooperation in the field of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

Over the past 8 years, the friendly ties of scientists and technicians in the field of nuclear technology between China and many foreign countries have grown by a large margin. In China's nuclear industrial system alone, more than 100 delegations and teams involving 1,000 people have gone abroad for visits, investigation, and participation in international academic conferences or short-term work and study; at the same time, China has received delegations or scholars from more than 30 countries and regions in about 400 batches, involving more than 2,000 people. Through mutual visits, they have not only exchanged science and technology, but also promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the colleagues of the Chinese and foreign nuclear science and technology circles.

China has successfully initialled agreements or protocols on the bilateral cooperation in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy with the corresponding departments and civilian organizations of Italy, the FRG, France, Japan, Brazil, Argentina, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, and Romania. Foreign exchanges in various forms, including China's cooperation with foreign countries in developing nuclear energy, the import and export of nuclear material and equipment, and the transfer of nuclear technology, have been gradually unfolded. During this period, China has also unfolded exchanges in nuclear science and technology in the forms of mutual visits and investigations and exchanging students with Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Finland, Mexico, Gabon, and Niger as well as the EC.

The China Nuclear Society, founded in February 1980 as a civilian academic organization, has also actively carried out exchanges with corresponding foreign academic organs and scholars on a wide range of topics. This society has recruited a number of correspondent members in Japan and the United States, and has conferred honorary membership on some U.S. and French personalities who have contributed to promoting exchanges in nuclear science and technology. The U.S. Nuclear Society has on several occasions organized nuclear science workers to visit China and carried out technological exchanges on such issues as the types of nuclear power pile, the selection of factory sites, nuclear safety, and technological transfer. The Chinese Nuclear Society has also sent several delegations to visit the United States and to attend academic conferences by invitation. The Chinese Nuclear Society has also organized several symposiums together with several representative nuclear equipment and engineering corporations, the Japanese Atomic Energy Industry Association, and the Swiss Atomic Energy Association on nuclear power technology, the handling of the three wastes [waste gas, waste water, and waste industrial residues] as well as instruments and meters for nuclear energy. Together with the French Nuclear Standards Association, it has held training class on nuclear standards on many occasions.

Exchanges Between the Chinese and the International Atomic Energy Agency [subhead]

China formally became a member country of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. [paragraph continues]

Over the past 3 years and more, Zhong Gui [0022 6016 -- as published] and has on many occasions solicited the opinions of the nuclear safety delegations of the advanced IAEA member-states. The nuclear power plant projects approved by the State Council Xuan Guo [6693 0948 -- as published] have taken an active part in all IAEA activities, won its support, and learned the advanced technology and experiences in developing nuclear energy of other countries.

Since 1984, the IAEA information system has regularly sent all kinds of date on nuclear science and technology to relevant research institutes in China and rendered services in providing China with nuclear information. When China decided to develop its nuclear power, it started to draw up its own laws of nuclear safety, including four regulations on the safety of sites, design, operation, and quality suitable to the conditions of China, based on the system of standards stipulated in the nuclear safety law published by the IAEA council, and imported the entire IAEA system of safety standards, so that China's construction of the nuclear power industry may follow the universally acknowledged safety standards from the very beginning.

To guarantee the safety, reliability, and economy of the design, construction, and operation of nuclear power stations, the United Nations Development Program and the IAEA have also reached a 3-year agreement with China on the exploitation of qualified people in nuclear power. The agreement went into effect 1986. Based on the agreement, assistance will be given to China in building two training centers for qualified people in nuclear power, and a long-term plan for training and specialized training will be provided for in the basic specialty of nuclear power engineering and specialties in application as well as construction and operation.

Over the past 3 years and more, around 200 Chinese have participated in the specialized training classes and academic conferences of various categories sponsored by the IAEA. Their contents involved nuclear energy projects, precautions against radiation, emergency plans, and the application of the technology of radioisotopes in every respect. Since the beginning of 1986, the IAEA has also provided China with technological aid projects in precautions against radiation, the radiation sterilization of medical apparatus, and second-grade standard dosage laboratories in relation to nuclear power stations and medicine. All these have promoted the development of China's nuclear energy.

#### China's Contributions to International Nuclear Cooperation [subhead]

Since China became an IAEA member state, it has also made contributions to the international nuclear cooperation by sponsoring international conferences, international training classes, and sending its own experts to participate in international activities in nuclear technology.

In 1986, the IAEA sponsored an academic conference on food preservation through radiation in Shanghai and Hangzhou, with around 70 experts from various countries in the world. China submitted more than 30 papers to the conference. When the conference was over, the experts of various countries made academic investigations in Beijing, Chengdu, and Guangzhou, and were deeply impressed by China's work in this field.

Over the past 2 years or so, China has run several international nuclear technology training classes for the IAEA. [paragraph continues]



Most of the students were from the Asian-Pacific region, while some were from Africa and the Latin American region. In 1985, the Shanghai Science and Technology University ran a training class on cross linking of insulated cable materials through radiation with good results, and the training class was repeated at the request of the IAEA in 1986. During the period of their fieldwork in China, the students from various countries greatly admired the technology transfer pattern of the radiation products factory initiated by the Fengqiao township, Suzhou, with the help of the Shanghai Science and Technology University. Senior IAEA officials praised the great varieties of radiation breeding, the wide scope of their application, and the good economic results in China. The various international nuclear technology training classes run in China have trained more than 100 students from developing countries. This year, China will run quite a few academic conferences for the IAEA on the solidification of low and medium radioactive wastes, the fixity of active biological substances through radiation, the application of cross linking through radiation, insecticidal radiation of grain, isotope hydrology, the solidification of surface coating through radiation, the breeding of short stalk rice crops, and nuclear data, as well as training classes on isotope production.

Since China became an IAEA member-state, it has not only obtained all kinds of nuclear information and data from the international nuclear information system and nuclear data bank, but also sent China's own nuclear information and nuclear data to the organization concerned.

Statistics show that since 1984, China has signed with the IAEA around 50 contracts on research over a wide range of topics of development and practical application, including the geology of uranium mines, nuclear fuel, nuclear power, radioactive isotopes, the handling of nuclear wastes, precautions against radiation, the application of isotopes in the research of solid nitrogen in beans and other crops, the research and comparisons of microelements and trace elements in human hair, as well as the improvement of breeds of sheep and goats by means of nuclear technology. More than 40 units of research, design, production, and education throughout China have participated in various activities organized by the IAEA.

Over the past few years, many Chinese nuclear experts have been invited to attend the IAEA meetings for consultants on different topics. Professor Chen Ziyuan, president of the Zhejiang Agricultural University and famous expert on nuclear agriculture has been invited to be a member of the IAEA Consultant Committee on Science; atomic pile physicist Dai Chuanzeng of the Beijing Atomic Energy Research Institute has been invited to become a member of the international nuclear safety advisory group; while other experts have been invited to attend all kinds of IAEA meetings for consultants or experts. Together with the experts of various countries, they have made contributions to the international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

Facts have proved that while adhering to self-reliance in developing the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, China has actively implemented the principle and policies on opening up to the world; this is of great advantage to further expanding international exchanges and cooperation as well as promoting China's own modernization.

#### WAN LI ENCOURAGES RURAL YOUTHS TO BECOME RICH

OW201630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- Veteran Revolutionary Wan Li today urged the Chinese Communist Youth League cadres to "spread knowledge among rural young people" and "make effective efforts to promote local economic development".



Speaking to nearly 300 youth league cadres who have come to Beijing from backward rural areas, the member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee said that rural young people, as "the most active forces in the rural commodity economy", should "lead in the drive to become rich through hard work".

The Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee started a two-week training class today for the youth league cadres in the hopes of helping them learn more about the state policies concerning development in backward areas and how to cast off poverty and become rich.

As a vice-premier, Wan Li told the young people that the State Council has set up a special group and made special policies for the development of backward rural areas. Instead of only giving financial aid to these areas, he said, the state is now trying to gradually change the backwardness in these areas by improving their ability for self-development.

To attain the objective, people in backward areas should make efforts and people in other places should give financial, material and technical support, he said.

In China, many rural areas have gradually become rich through rural economic reform, while in some remote and mountainous areas, districts inhabited by people of minority nationalities and old revolutionary bases, people's living conditions are still poor due to the lack of technology and energy and poor communications.

Wan Li said that young people are bold in creation and invention, and more willing to accept the commodity economy. He hoped that the young would take the lead in spreading science and technology, and open a path for the development of the rural commodity economy.

He suggested that the youth league cadres make full use of local resources and take up those items that require less investment while yielding more economic results.

The rural youth league cadres will be taught by leading economists in Beijing and get useful materials and information during their training course.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DEFENDS CHINA'S POPULATION POLICY

HK190935 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Yi Yun (0076 0061): "A Fair Assessment"]

[Text] Funuosi [4395 6179 4424], chairman of the American Population Study Society, recently used some convincing data to make a fair assessment of China's birth control policy.

For the purpose of controlling population growth and improving the people's living standards through speeding up economic construction, the Chinese Government has formulated a population policy, or birth control policy, in light of China's national conditions. All unbiased people can find this policy reasonable and effective.  
[paragraph continues]

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Due to the implementation of this policy, China's annual rate of natural population growth between 1980 and 1986 was merely 1 percent, compared with the 58 percent per capita income growth. This fully shows that China's population policy is in line with the Chinese people's interests.

However, some people in the United States always frown upon everything in China. When they see a large population in China, they clamor about "population explosion"; but when China take measures to control the population growth, they write articles to attack and misrepresent China's population policy. They even use various sinister means to vilify China and try to impose some arbitrary demands on China.

However, as Funuosi pointed out, if the Chinese Government did not take the correct policy to lower the birth rate but simply let the population grow feely, then "by the year 2000, China's population would reach 2 billion people or more; and by the year 2025, its population would even exceed 5.2 billion." That would certainly be a great disaster to the Chinese people, and would also be a serious problem for the world's political and economic development. The population problem is a common problem facing the whole world. Not only in such developing countries as China, but also in such developed countries as the United States, many people of insight have realized the seriousness of the population problem. If those people who cherish some prejudice against China's population policy can read the speech by Funuosi, they will certainly gain some useful knowledge.

#### MOST CPPCC MOTIONS RECEIVE OFFICIAL REPLIES

OW171533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Government departments have replied to 1,769 of the motions put forward by members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) last April, accounting for 98.3 percent of the total, a CPPCC spokesman announced here today. These motions, ranging from politics, economy, culture and education to most other aspects of social life, have been carefully examined by the government departments concerned.

The daylight-savings time proposal put forward by Liu Kai and other CPPCC members, for example, was studied by the State Council and put into practice nationwide from May 4 last year. The proposal saved the country 677 million kwh of electricity, according to statistics. The overseas remittance reform proposal raised by Wang Wenjiao and 29 other members is still being examined by the Overseas Chinese Affairs office under the State Council. Government units have given explanations to the members about unresolved cases.

#### XI ZHONGXUN INSPECTS HUNAN PROVINCE 12-16 MAR

OW171325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1628 GMT 16 Mar 87

[By reporter Zhang Zaihua]

[Text] Changsha, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- During his inspection tour of Hunan from 12 to 16 March, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, gave a speech.

He said: CPC members must keep up the party's fine tradition of plain living and hard work and play an exemplary role in carrying out the policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy.

After hearing reports from the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee on 13 March, Xi Zhongxun said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at a meeting of 7,000 people in 1962, which summed up our party's experience in past decades, is a historic Marxist-Leninist document. Everyone must study it seriously to carry out party building. Party organizations at various levels must uphold the principle of democratic centralism and enhance the development of leading bodies. Once democratic centralism is well under way and the leading bodies are united, everything will go well. He asked party members, especially responsible cadres among them, to continuously strengthen their party spirit and make strict demands on themselves. He said: Each and every party member must successfully pass the test of party spirit. Holding a higher post does not necessarily mean that one is more capable. Therefore, party members must be humble and prudent; they must always consider themselves part of the masses and never alienate themselves from the masses. The duty of a CPC member is to take the lead in work, in undergoing hardships, and in serving the people. They must be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comfort.

Speaking of school work, he stressed that it is necessary to help schools solve specific problems and to enhance ideological and political work among students. He said that some veteran comrades should be asked to take part in ideological and political work among students.

At a meeting with teachers of the Xilong village primary school in Dongan township on the outskirts of Changsha City, Xi Zhongxun said: The first and foremost objective of teaching is to teach students how to conduct themselves. It is essential to do it when they are young. In the past, during the years of revolution, we taught students how to wage revolution. Today we should instill in students the idea of devoting themselves to the four modernizations.

During his stay in Hunan, Xi Zhongxun paid a visit to Tao Zhiyue on behalf of Wang Zhen. He also visited veteran comrades Zhou Li and Chen Xingling.

#### CORRECTION TO NAME OF NEW CPPCC MEMBER

The following correction to the item headlined "New CPPCC Members To Fill Vacancies Listed," published in the 19 March China DAILY REPORT on page K 4, was supplied by XINHUA on 20 March:

Paragraph three, lines three and four read: ...Bian Bozhong [0593 0130 0112], Fang Wenyu [2455 2429 3842], Jin Dan...(correcting name, etc's)

#### LATE REPORT: HU AS CPPCC CHAIRMAN DENIED

OW231042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), will attend the fifth session of the committee after her recovery from a cold.

This was disclosed by Sun Yiqing, deputy secretary general of the committee and concurrently spokesman for the coming National Committee session, which is scheduled to start here tomorrow, at a press conference here this afternoon.

Asked to comment on foreign reports that Hu Yaobang, former general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, would become chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, the spokesman said: "Nothing of this sort." He went on to explain that important personnel changes in the CPPCC National Committee have to be decided upon by various political parties and other quarters concerned through consultation and approved by the National Committee at its session.

However, the spokesman disclosed that new vice-chairmen and standing committee member will be elected at its coming session, which will last 16 days. At the session, committee members will also hear a report on the work of the CPPCC National Committee and another report on resolutions submitted by CPPCC members since the fourth session of the committee. Members of the committee will also attend as observers the coming fifth session of China's National People's Congress.

As a patriotic united front work organization, the spokesman said, CPPCC has been playing an increasing role in the country's political life through political consultation and democratic supervision.

At present, people's political consultative bodies have been set up in more than 2,800 units in the country, with their membership exceeding 350,000.

Over the past year, members of the CPPCC at various levels have put forward dozens of important suggestions and 1,800 motions, of which 75 percent concern the ongoing economic reform, the open policy, and the building of the material civilization and advanced socialist culture and ethics.

At the same time, people's political consultative organizations throughout the country have done a lot in promoting the reunification of the country and maintaining world peace, the spokesman said.

The CPPCC National Committee has now established friendship ties with dozens of similar organizations in foreign countries.



ANHUI'S LI GUIXIAN INSPECTS STEEL, RUBBER PLANTS

OW191105 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial party committee, visited the Hefei Steel and Iron Company and the Anhui Rubber Tire Plant this morning to acquaint himself with the production situation, inspect their work, and give guidance. Yang Yongliang and (Zhong Yongshan), secretary and deputy secretary of the Hefei City Party Committee respectively, accompanied him.

At the steel company, Comrade Li Guixian visited the steel, roughing, and template mills, acquainted himself with the situation in production, extended greetings to workers and comrades at the forefront of production, and attentively heard briefings given by company leaders on the company's situation and its development plans.

Comrade Li Guixian approved of the company's plan to produce 500,000 metric tons of iron, 600,000 metric tons of steel, and 500,000 metric tons of steel products by 1990. He pointed out: To fulfill this plan it is essential to make adequate preparations. Efforts should be made to tap potential in every possible way and ensure funding so that the company will be well prepared.

He said: If enterprises are to develop, they must cooperate with one another. It is impossible to build everything on one's own. We should use the few funds available to do as many things as possible.

At the rubber tire plant, Comrade Li Guixian pointed out: The plant has made rapid progress and achieved rather good economic results in implementing its technical renovation program. He encouraged it to make persistent efforts in developing new products.

JIANGXI LEADERS MEET UNITED FRONT WORKERS

OW210159 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Excerpts] A 5-day provincial united front work conference ended in the Jiangxi Guesthouse this afternoon. Attending the meeting were leaders of the provincial party committee and government -- Liu Fangren, Xu Qin, Wang Zemin, Huang Xiandu, Wu Ping, Yang Yongfeng, Shen Hanqing, Li Shanyuan, and Jia Liqiang, as well as responsible comrades from the democratic parties (Li Shu), (Huang Liqun), and (Liao Yanqiong).

During the meeting, Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech and heard reports on the discussions of each group; Yang Yongfeng, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, delivered a work report. [passage omitted]

Xu Qin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over this afternoon's meeting. Liu Fangren reviewed the results of the conference in his summarizing speech this afternoon. Prior to the meeting, Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wu Guanzheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor; Liu Fangren and Xu Qin, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Zhao Gangyi, director of the provincial Advisory Commission warmly received the participants of the meeting and posed for photos with them.

JIANGXI LEADERS LEAVE FOR NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS

OW230340 Nanchang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Deputies and members of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth National CPPCC Committee in Jiangxi left Nanchang for Beijing by special plane this afternoon to attend the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee.

Boarding the plane were 66 NPC deputies, including Wan Shaofen, Wu Guanzheng, Xu Qin, Zhao Zehyi, Wang Shixian, Lu Xiaopeng, Wu Yongle, and Jin Liqiang, and 16 National CPPCC Committee members, including Yang Yongfeng, Sheng Hanqing, and Liu Jianhua. Wang Shufeng and other deputies are already in Beijing.

Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial people's government -- Liu Fangren, Jiang Zhuping, and Peng Shengxi -- saw them off at the airport.

At the request of the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, Jiangxi's NPC deputies conducted inspection tours and extensive investigations and study in various parts of Jiangxi before leaving for Beijing in preparation for their tasks of fully reflecting the wishes of Jiangxi's people and of discussing and deciding on major state affairs at the session.

SHANDONG SECRETARY SPEAKS AT PARTY MEETING

SK201216 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] There are two basic principles for adhering to the four principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism: First, we must persist in the CPC leadership; second, we must persist in the socialist road. This was what Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, repeatedly stressed at a meeting of party members sponsored by the organizational department of the provincial party committee on the afternoon of 1 March.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Our party Central Committee has repeatedly stated that the struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalism will be strictly limited to within the party and will be mainly carried out in the political and ideological fields. Emphasis must be placed on solving questions concerning fundamental political principle and political orientation. We must link the struggle with policies on economic reform, policies for the countryside, scientific and technological study, the exploration of literary and artistic styles and techniques, and the people's daily life. Party, government, and Army organs, and enterprises and establishments should mainly carry out education by setting positive examples of adhering to the four cardinal principles among party members. Rural areas are not to carry out such a struggle. The struggle must not be carried out in such a manner as a political movement. Personages of all democratic parties and nonparty intellectuals are not involved in the struggle. It will be carried out only in Mainland China. We continue to adhere to the "one-country, two-system" policy toward Taiwan in order to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland. This is an essential trend of history. So, we must be farsighted and have full aspirations and faith in it.

While talking about the superiorities of the socialist system, Comrade Liang Buting asked whether socialism or capitalism is better. The people with experience of the old society have the most intimate knowledge and the most profound understanding of this question. [paragraph continues]

Undoubtedly, "socialism is better" as far as they are concerned. However, some young people without the experiences and knowledge in such fields consider that capitalism seems better than socialism. In fact, this is a manifestation of the lack of historical knowledge. The overwhelming majority of the people, totaling more than 400 million, in the semifeudal and semicolonial old China did not have adequate food and clothing. China is now a big country with a population of 1 billion people, accounting for 20 percent of the world's total population. Satisfying the people's basic needs in food and clothing in such a big country is a great matter of extraordinary significance. The capitalist system will find no way to draw such a parallel. Such a tremendous change has taken place only in the 7 or 8 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is possible that some people will say that the average living standards of the people in Taiwan are higher than those in Mainland China at present.

However, this is merely temporary. In fact, Taiwan essentially plays the role of a processing plant for the United States and Japan, and is economically dependent to a great degree. If things continue this way, its ways for economic development will become increasingly more narrow. We persist in the socialist road where the people act independently and have the initiative in their own hands. If we continue taking this road, we will certainly catch up with or even exceed Taiwan. Moreover, we have just started the work of conducting reform and opening to the outside world. If the work in these two fields has been done well, we will certainly greatly exceed Taiwan. Thus, our system is superior to those of Taiwan and the Western capitalist countries. This will be fully proven as time passes by. Comrade Liang Buting emphatically concluded that there are two basic principles for adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism. The first is that we must persist in the CPC leadership and the second is that we must persist in the socialist road. This is the conclusion made through the development of Chinese history. Without the CPC or the socialist road, there would be no New China. In modern Chinese history, many personages with lofty ideals failed, despite their efforts, to explore ways for saving the nation and the country. Despite several decades of fighting, our great revolutionary forerunner Sun Yat-sen "still failed in the revolution." He ultimately placed hope on the CPC. Thus, persisting in the CPC leadership and the socialist road is the foundation for building our country. It must not be shaken nor can we doubt it at any time. On the basis of adhering to the four cardinal principles, we must persist in and not change the line, principles, and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; the policies of reform, opening up to the outside world, and enlivening the economy; and the party's policy toward the intellectuals and the "one-country, two-system" policy toward Taiwan. Comrade Liang Buting urged all party members of the province to further inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions, to bring their exemplary role into full play, and to have full confidence in guiding all people of the province to capture new successes in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Attending the meeting were Lu Zaozeng and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Miao Fenglin and Zhang Quanjian, members of the provincial party committee Standing Committee; Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Taiqi, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; and Zhou Zhenxing, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.



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SHANDONG SECRETARY RECEIVES CPPCC MEMBERS

SK210157 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 March at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a send-off party to more than 20 provincial CPPCC members who are about to go to Beijing to attend the Fifth Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee.

Comrade Liang Buting relayed to CPPCC members the guidelines of recent instructions of central leading comrades on safeguarding stability and unity and deepening reform, reported the province's excellent situation of political and economic stability, and introduced the situation of relaxing the atmosphere and launching the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenue, and reduce expenses.

He urged CPPCC members to further bring into play their functions for political consultation and democratic supervision, to care for various construction projects in Shandong, to further help improve the work of the provincial party committee, to more extensively unite personages of all circles to work wholeheartedly to accelerate the pace of making the people rich and Shandong flourish, and to make contributions toward rejuvenating Shandong.

Also attending the party were responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee- including Li Zichao and Zhou Zhenxing.

Deputies to NPC Depart

SK222350 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Deputies to the NPC living in our province left for Beijing on the evening of 21 March to attend the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC. Before their departure, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Liang Buting, Xiao Han, and Xu Leijian, visited them at the Nanjiao Guesthouse.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, introduced to the deputies the province's excellent situation of political stability and unity and stable economic development, as well as the work situation of opposing bourgeois liberalism and of oppressing the atmosphere.

Liang Buting urged that the deputies have a strong sense of responsibility for political affairs to perform their lofty duties as people's deputies and conscientiously attend the meeting to justify the great trust placed in them by all people of the province.

TWO JAILED IN SHANGHAI FOR DEMONSTRATING

OW211707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Shanghai, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Two young men were sentenced to jail terms here today for hooliganism during student demonstrations three months ago.



An intermediate court sentenced Wang Guishan, a worker at the Shanghai No 2 Electrical Machinery Casting Mill, to five years in jail and deprivation of civil rights for two years, and Xue Wenzeng, a contract worker at an electric-powered vehicle repair factory, to three years' imprisonment plus one year's deprivation of political rights.

The prosecution charged that, on the evening of December 21, 1986, Wang incited the crowd during a student demonstration in front of the Shanghai municipal government building to attack policemen and, together with Xue, instigated others to overturn a car, which they later attempted to set on fire, causing 5,500-yuan-worth of damage.

The next evening, Wang abused policemen on duty at a plaza in central Shanghai and incited others to cause trouble.

In an open session today the court handed down its verdict, finding the two guilty of contraventions of Articles 158 and 52 of China's criminal law.

#### SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN URGES SUPPORT FOR ARMY

OW210105 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Excerpts] At a forum on military-civilian joint efforts to train dual-purpose personnel in the PLA Shanghai Garrison, which ended today, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, called on all party and government units, factories, enterprises, schools, and organs to vigorously support the Army in training military-civilian, dual-purpose personnel, so that Shanghai, in this connection, would be ahead of others throughout the country and the Army.

Rui Xingwen said: Given that Shanghai is one of China's largest centers for science, technology, economy, and culture, with a strong scientific and technical background, and highly concentrated and diversified work in production, the Army can make the best use of these facilities. To support the Army to train dual-purpose personnel is an important gesture, showing civilian support for the Army. We should all regard training in dual-purpose personnel as our own share of duty.

Rui Xingwen also expressed the hope that both military and civilian sectors would constantly carry out, review, and improve training for dual-purpose personnel, thus directing it to a healthy development.

In his summary, Ba Zhongtan, commander of the PLA Shanghai Garrison said: It is important to carry out training of dual-purpose personnel with an eye to a wider range and better quality of work. [passage omitted]

Political Commissar of the PLA Shanghai Garrison Ping Changxi presided over the meeting. Attending were Vice Mayor Qian Xuezhong, Deputy Commander of the PLA Shanghai Garrison Ren Yonggui, and Deputy Political Commissar of the PLA Shanghai Garrison Wang Chuanyou.

GUANGDONG UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

HK230216 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] The provincial conference on united front work, which had lasted 6 days, concluded today. Yan Mingfu, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the summation rally.

In his speech, Yan Mingfu praised Guangdong for doing united front work well, scoring great achievements, and acquiring experience, saying that this would play an active part in promoting reform, opening up, and building two civilizations in Guangdong. In his speech, he reiterated that the policies on the united front work of our party have been an important component part of a series of principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These policies would remain unchanged and could only become more and more perfect. It was hoped that all would continue to make efforts to further the united front work of Guangdong and do it well and set a model to our whole country.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Ning mainly dealt with four views on the united front work of our province in the days to come:

1. Party committees at all levels must heighten their understanding and strengthen leadership over the united front work.
2. It is necessary to give play to the strong points of our province, to seriously do a good job in overseas contacts, and to do the work for Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese.
3. It is essential to attach importance to the party's work toward democratic parties, to seriously do well in making arrangements for nonparty personages, and to strengthen and perfect multiparty and multigroup cooperation under the leadership of our party.
4. It is imperative to adopt effective measures to step up the implementation of all policies of the united front work from start to finish.

GUANGDONG REPORTS 1986 ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

HK220531 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] The provincial statistics bureau today released its communique on economic and social development in 1986. The communique points that in 1986, the province seriously implemented the principle of consolidation, digestion, supplementation, and improvement, compressed the inflated atmosphere in economic work, and strengthened and improved macroeconomic management, resulting in new achievements gained in economic and social development.

Total social output value was 128.24 billion yuan, a rise of 12 percent compared with 1985. This included total industrial and agricultural output value of 95.695 billion yuan, a rise of 13.5 percent. National income was 56.1 billion yuan, a rise of 9 percent. Financial revenue was also showed a relatively big increase. There was balance in revenue and expenditure, with a slight surplus.

The data in the communique show that urban and rural living standards continued to improve on the basis of the development of production. Average incomes increased. The average net peasant income was 546 yuan, a rise of 10 percent over 1985. After allowing for price rises, the rise in real terms was 7.6 percent. The average worker wage was 1,481 yuan, a rise of 10.7 percent and a rise in real terms of 5.7 percent.

The communique also points out that economic development is facing some new problems. The main ones are: Grain output has dropped for 2 successive years; some economic performance indicators in the production and circulation fields have shown declines; and investment in fixed assets is still too high.

#### HUBEI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

HK230422 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 ZMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] A provincial conference on discipline inspection work, which concluded yesterday, demanded that discipline inspection commissions at all levels uphold the party's political discipline, continuously and healthily carry out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, penetratingly conduct education in party spirit, strengthen democratic centralism, establish a system of inner-party supervision, put it on a sound basis, continuously correct unhealthy trends, and strengthen the building of the discipline inspection ranks so as to make discipline inspection work an important force to promote reform.

This conference began on 16 March. Ding Fengying, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on discipline inspection work and stated her views on making arrangements for 1987 discipline inspection work. Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, made the summation speech.

The conference pointed out: Upholding the party's political discipline is an important task of discipline inspection work this year. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels must seriously study the series of documents and directives of the central authorities and Central Discipline Inspection Commission; fully understand the nature, tasks, scope, policies, and method of carrying out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization; firmly grasp two basic points -- adhering to the four cardinal principles and adhering to the principles of reform, opening up, and invigoration; and guarantee the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies.

The conference held: In the new situation, the party spirit of the party members is confronted with two big tests: 1) The test of power and 2) the test against corruption by capitalist ideology. Party organizations at all levels must step up education in party spirit for the party members and work hard to improve the political quality of the party members. Discipline inspection departments must link education in party spirit with correcting unhealthy trends, investigating and dealing with cases of violation of discipline, and education in professional ethics and take effective measures to score achievements in a down-to-earth manner.



The conference stressed: Giving play to the exemplary role of the leading organs and leading comrades in strengthening party spirit and correcting unhealthy trends is an important task of building party style throughout our province. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must adhere to democratic centralism, strengthen inner-party supervision, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, strengthen the ability of the leading groups to build themselves, be bold in grasping and tending the affairs within the scope of their work, and really give play to the exemplary role of the leading cadres.

The conference also discussed the views of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission on stepping up education in party spirit and the plan of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission for training discipline inspection cadres from 1987 to 1990.

Attending this conference were responsible comrades of all prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural party committees and discipline inspection commissions; leaders concerned from all departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus at the provincial level; all universities and colleges; large enterprises and institutions; and all counties and cities, totaling some 400 people.

#### HUNAN PLANS TO BOOST 1987 GRAIN HARVEST

OW210344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Changsha, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Hunan Province, one of China's major grain producers, plans to boost output by 500,000 tons this year after a good harvest in 1986, a local official said today.

Known as the land of fish and rice, Hunan, which delivers five million tons of surplus grain to the state annually, produced more than 26 million tons of rice and other grain in 1986.

"We will maintain the same growing area cultivated with grain crops and increase output mainly by raising per-unit yield," the official said.

The province will expand fields around the Dongting Lake from 133,000 hectares in 1986 to more than 200,000 hectares. These lands give a per-hectare yield of more than 15 tons.

Farmers will be able to increase output by 150,000 tons just by spreading the use of hybrid rice, the official said, adding that the total acreage planted with this crop will expand from 133,000 hectares to more than 1.73 million hectares.

The province trained 2.5 million peasants in cultivation of rice and cash crops, field management and prevention and treatment of plant diseases and insect pests last winter and this spring. The use of new technology will be doubled this year.

LI XIMING BEIJING CONGRESS' GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SK230855 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 87 p 1

[Excerpts] On 7 and 8 March Comrades Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, and Wang Xian participated in group discussions of the sixth plenary session of the eighth municipal People's Congress to hear the deputies' opinions.

On the afternoon of 8 March, Comrade Li Ximing attended the group discussion of deputies from the Xicheng District. During the discussion, the deputies took the floor one after another and offered many favorable opinions and suggestions concerning municipal government work. While earnestly hearing their opinions and suggestions, Comrade Li Ximing carefully took note and frequently and carefully inquired about problems. As for the "motion" raised during the discussion concerning enhancing ideological education among middle and elementary schools, Comrade Li Ximing agreed with it and also signed his name to the list of motion raisers. [passage omitted]

Mayor Chen Xitong also left his work on the afternoon of 8 March to attend a group discussion of deputies from the public health front. [passage omitted]

After hearing their opinions, Mayor Chen Xitong stated: I am grateful to hear the comrades raise such favorable opinions, which are important problems of general character to the municipality. Though we knew them in the past, and today's impression of them is deeper than before, we must be determined to solve these problems. Chen Xitong also stated: We will investigate all clues offered by deputies during the discussion concerning the problems one by one and will discuss and deal with them one by one at the mayor's official meeting to be held before May Day this year.

XING CHONGZHI ADDRESSES HEBEI ECONOMIC MEETING

SK201243 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The central subject in the discussion held at the 6-day provincial conference of mayors and commissioners from the cities and prefectures throughout the province was to restrict the overheated atmosphere in economic construction, to deepen the drive to conduct reforms in the economic system, and to deepen the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy as well as increasing incomes and curtailing expenses. Attending the closing ceremony of the conference on 28 February were leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee. Ye Liansong, vice governor of the province, presided over the closing ceremony at which Governor Xie Feng delivered a summary report and Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

In his speech Comrade Xing Chongzhi urged all leading personnel at all levels to clearly discern the difficulties cropping up in the economic work, to know well the favorable conditions for the economic work, and to adopt various ways and means to fulfill the task of increasing production and practicing economy this year. He stated: We actually face many difficulties in this year's economic work; the primary one is the shortage of funds and the others are the serious shortage of raw materials in industrial production, the out-of-date equipment and backward managerial methods of some enterprises, and the shortage of technical and managerial experts. [paragraph continues]

In addition, the province has been later than usual in beginning to develop its economy and has run into more debts. In a certain sense, the province has very serious difficulties and is quite hard up. Therefore, we should maintain a certain speed in developing the economy. Although we have many difficulties, we also have many favorable conditions. The further improvement of political direction will be made through the campaign to oppose bourgeois liberalism. A large number of reformers have emerged in the drive to conduct reforms over the past 3 years and rich experiences have been gained in this regard. The outlook of many enterprises has also been changed through the transformation drive. In particular, some backward enterprises are able to increase their economic results only by successfully readjusting their leading bodies and improving their managerial standards. We should also note that the province has strong potential for the campaign to increase production and practice economy as well as to increase incomes and curtail expenses. By successfully carrying out the campaign, we can increase benefits greatly and maintain a stable increase in the economy. The largest outlet in overcoming the difficulties lies in the drive to conduct reforms and in ideological and political work. Efforts should be made to fully conduct ideological education to unify understanding, foster close coordination from top to bottom, and conduct reforms in a down-to-earth manner. In particular, we should concentrate on deepening the drive to conduct reforms among the enterprises. In conducting reforms, efforts should be made to earnestly implement the principle of enforcing the policy of opening to the outside world, enlivening the economy, doing a good job in establishing lateral economic associations, and enlivening the production and management of enterprises. We should conduct concrete analysis and study of various works and vigorously implement the tasks one by one. Comrade Xing Chongzhi stressed: Efforts should be made to encourage cadres to display the spirit of defying death, waging arduous struggle, and of devotion to the construction of socialist modernization. Only by adopting various ways and means to conduct our work in an earnest manner can we overcome the difficulties and successfully fulfill the economic tasks this year.

#### TIANJIN STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK190405 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] The 33d Standing Committee meeting of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress ended yesterday.

The meeting decided to hold the 6th session of the 19th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 22 April. The proposed items on the congress agenda are to hear a work report of the Tianjin municipal people's government; to examine and approve the 1987 municipal plan for economic and social development; to examine and approve reports on the implementation of the 1986 municipal financial budget and on the 1987 financial budget; and to elect personnel of state organs in Tianjin through by-elections.

The meeting adopted several provisions of Tianjin Municipality on protecting legal rights and interests of the elderly. These local provisions will be put into effect on 1 July 1987.

Yesterday's meeting also heard and discussed a report by (Dong Shuyi), deputy director of the Tianjin Municipal Radio and Television Bureau, on the municipal radio and television work, given on behalf of the Tianjin municipal people's government. During discussions, the committee members fully affirmed the municipal achievements in radio and television undertakings. They proposed that efforts be made to keep the radio and television propaganda work more closely fit in with the reality, to unceasingly expand the propaganda scope, to actively publicize new things, new persons, new experiences and new problems in the four modernization drive and in the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, and to make publicity and reporting work more successful.



The meeting also heard and discussed a report given on behalf of the general office of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, by (Gao Fuitian), deputy secretary general of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, on the situation of dispatching deputies with credentials to inspect the municipal work, adopted a report of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on the handling of motions of the 5th session of the 10th municipal People's Congress, and a report on the appointment and removal of personnel.

Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, Li Zhongyuan, Liu Zengku, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

#### TIANJIN HOLDS WORK MEETING ON LEGAL SYSTEM

SK230218 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The second work meeting on propaganda and education in the legal system ended yesterday. The meeting proposed that efforts be made to center this year's legal educational work on studying and publicizing the Constitution, to continuously strengthen the people's sense of the Constitution and the way they are expected to conduct themselves as socialist citizens, to raise their awareness of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism, and to maintain a stable and united political situation.

Leading comrades of the municipality, including Tan Shaowen, Zhang Zaiwang, Zhang Dinghua, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Lu Xuezheng, and Zhou Ru, attended the meeting.

The meeting relayed the guidelines of the 19th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee and the second national work conference on propaganda and education in the legal system, summed up the situation in popularizing the legal system in the municipality, made arrangements for this year's tasks, exchanged the experiences of seven units such as Helping District in popularizing legal education, and commended 612 collectives and individuals advanced in popularizing legal education.

Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, gave a speech at the meeting. He said: Over the past 2 years, the municipality has scored quite notable achievements in popularizing legal education. The main distinctive features are that the activities are large in scale and extensive in scope. Cadres taking the lead in studying the law has become a common practice. Diversified forms of legal educational activities have been carried out. We have made notable progress in studying and applying the law. The ideas of managing things and running the country in line with the law have won ever-growing support among the people. [passage omitted]

Zhang Dinghua, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Propaganda Department, also gave a speech at the meeting. He called on the propaganda and education departments at all levels to conscientiously grasp legal education popularization work as one of the important tasks in conducting ideological and political education, to take the initiative in cooperating with the judicial departments, to unceasingly sum up experiences, to create vivid and specific forms of education, and to raise the enthusiasm in popularizing the legal education and the appeal and actual effects of the work.

HEILONGJIANG, STATE LEADERS MEET RESCUE WORKERS

SK210916 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 March, together with provincial and Harbin City leading comrades, including Deputy Secretaries of the provincial party committee Li Genshen and Chen Yunlin, Textile Industry Minister Wu Wenying, Vice Minister Ji Guobiao, and Vice President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Luo Gan visited the provincial Military District, certain PLA units stationed in the province, the fire subbrigade of the Harbin City public security bureau, and the provincial armed police headquarters to express heartfelt thanks to the cadres and fighters who, in a timely manner, bravely rushed to save property and the staff members and workers injured in the explosion at the Harbin Linen Textile Mill.

Minister Wu Wenying said: I express thanks to you on behalf of the State Council and the Ministry of Textile Industry. The staff members and workers on our textile industrial fronts should learn from you.

Leading comrades, including Minister Wu Wenying, watched a video recording of armed policemen and fighters rushing to save the injured staff members and workers on the spot, and heard the armed police headquarters officer's report on fighters rushing to save, despite their own safety, the staff members and workers who were buried in the ruins. After hearing this, Minister Wu Wenying was moved and thanked them for the great deal of work they had done.

They also visited families of the staff members and workers who died in the explosion accident and asked them about their living situation. Minister Wu Wenying extended cordial regards to their families.

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ON UNITED FRONT WORK

SK201117 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] The provincial united front work conference that ended today in Harbin defined the major task for the province's united front work in the future; that is, to develop an extensive patriotic and united front centering on the general goal of unifying the motherland and invigorating China in order to serve the implementation of the principle of one country and two systems, serve the work of reform and opening up to the outside world, serve the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, and serve the building of socialist democracy and the legal system.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at today's conference on paying attention to and strengthening the united front work. He said: The entire party should fully understand the importance and long duration of the patriotic and united front in the strategic perspective of the overall scheme of socialist modernization, and should also fully understand that in the new historical period the united front remains a major magic weapon of our party. All levels of party committees must truly list the united front work as an item on their daily agenda, define the task for the current united front work, and mobilize the initiative of all fields to make a contribution to unifying the motherland and invigorating China.

The conference's participants maintained: At present, our country is in a period of profound historical changes. The basic national policy set forth by the party Central Committee on achieving the peaceful unification of the motherland through the strategic method of one country and two systems has provided a new situation and a new pattern for the patriotic and united front of our country.

This new situation is that the scope of the united front has become more extensive, its work sphere has constantly expanded, and the work content of the front has continually developed. Regarding this, the conference pointed out that the province's united front work should proceed from reality, be based on the situation of Heilongjiang, and be focused on the work toward Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and other foreign countries. Focusing on attaining the state and provincial economic construction tasks, we should encourage various democratic parties, industrial and commercial federations, pertinent people's organizations, and nonparty figures of various circles in our province to offer advice and suggestions for deepening reforms, increasing production and practicing economy, and increasing revenues and cutting expenditures.

At today's conference, the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee commended 39 model collectives and 128 model workers in developing the united front work. (Meng Chuansheng), director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Present at the conference were Hou Jie, provincial governor; Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Bao Zong and Yang Zirong, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY SPEAKS ON PARTY STYLE

SK230346 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] At a conference on rectifying party style held by the provincial party committee, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues and reduce expenditures. He pointed out: Effective measures should be adopted to strictly investigate and handle cases of losses and waste caused by bureaucracy and characterized by irresponsibility, and cases of fraud to withhold profits and taxes, tax evasion, and arbitrary issuance of bonuses, including those in kind, so that no people who have indulged in bureaucracy can go unpunished.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the economic situations of our country and our province have been very good. However, some problems calling for urgent solution still exist. They are overheated economic activities, an inordinately high construction rate, large investment in fixed assets, a precipitous rise in consumption funds, and too many expenditures. The phenomena of pursuing high consumption and distribution, and of extravagance and waste remain very serious.

Such overheated economic activities have fomented unhealthy trends. To vie for starting more projects and making more investment, some units have unscrupulously resorted to fraud to squeeze others out, secured personal advantages through pull, engaged in back-door deals, given parties or gifts, and have even given or taken bribes, thus providing opportunities for some people to abuse power for selfish gains, and vigorously indulge in unhealthy trends. Some party-member cadres have had increasing appetites for luxury, ostentation and extravagance. For this reason, we should start from correcting party style to promote the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues, and reduce expenditures, combined with the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and of building up the country through thrift and hard work, and restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions.

Comrade Sun Weiben stressed: What should be pointed out in particular is that in the past we paid comparatively more attention to the investigation and handling of the cases of embezzlement, theft, bribery, power abuse for selfish gains, and other cases of violating law and discipline.



We often lacked an adequate understanding, close attention, and strict measures and even tried at first to make serious cases sound less serious, and to reduce them to nothing at all. This occurred when dealing with cases of loss and waste caused by bureaucracy and characterized by irresponsibility, fraud to withhold profits, misuse of funds, tax evasion, arbitrary issuance of bonuses and subsidies, including those in kind, and financial and economic discipline violations.

When the higher authorities were investigating responsibility, there were people from all quarters trying to plead for mercy for those involved. As a result, those who should have been punished were left unpunished, those who should have been sternly punished were leniently punished, and some people were happy to get by under the pretext of bureaucracy and unhealthy trends. We should adopt effective measures to conscientiously change such a situation of ineptitude and laxity and strictly investigate and handle these law and discipline violation cases. Those involved in cases caused by serious bureaucracy and dereliction of duty should not be dealt with in a perfunctory manner by making them conduct self-criticism alone.

As to the wrong decisions made by collectives, major leading persons should be held responsible. With regard to things approved by higher authorities, those who approved should be held responsible. Those who caused serious losses to the state although they did not line their own pockets should also be held responsible. Only in this way can we extensively and penetratingly carry out the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues and reduce expenditures, restore and develop the fine tradition of plain living and arduous struggle, and establish good party style.

#### LIAONING'S QUAN SHUREN VISITS DONGGUO COUNTY

SK701139 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Excerpts] On 18 March, together with leading comrades of the five cities and six counties in the coastal area of our province, some principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government led some responsible comrades of the pertinent provincial-level commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus to visit Dongguo County with an aim to handle business on experiments for the trade-industry-agriculture economy. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the meeting were Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Changchun, provincial governor; and Wen Shizhen, provincial vice governor. [passage omitted]

#### LIAONING'S FUSHUN CITY GOVERNMENT ELECTS LEADERS

SK210909 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] At the Sixth Session of the Ninth Fushun City People's Congress which concluded on 20 March, (Ding Zhaomin) was elected mayor of the city. Before being elected mayor of the city, (Ding Zhaomin) had held the posts of deputy secretary of the city party committee and acting mayor of the city. The session also elected 48-year-old (Li Xinjiu), former secretary general of the city people's government, and 44-year-old (Xu Wenbin), former assistant mayor, vice mayors of the city.

VICE PRESIDENT STRESSES ROLE IN MAINTAINING PEACE

OW230411 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Taipei, March 23 (CNA) -- Vice President Li Teng-Hui Sunday stressed the strategic importance of the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan in maintaining peace in the Pacific region.

The Republic of China, with full control of the Taiwan Straits, has not only checked the Chinese Communist outward expansion, but has also contributed significantly to stopping the Soviet Union's moves into the Pacific region, Li said.

The strategic importance of the ROC has been widely recognized by the free world, the vice president said while speaking at a general meeting of the China Strategic Studies Society. Li is honorary vice president of the society.

The Chinese Communists' failure in carrying out both their "policy of opening the markets" and "internal reforms" and the ouster of Hu Yao-pang as Communist Party leader indicate the rising conservatism of powerholders in the Peiping regime, Li pointed out.

He said he expects a bitter power struggle in the Communist Party soon with the Chinese mainland being left in chaos.

Li said uncoordinated reforms will not save communism from failing. In contrast, he emphasized, the development on this national bastion has confirmed the three principles of the people as the only right guide for reconstructing the whole of China after the recovery of the mainland.

The communist bloc has seized many free lands by using different strategies, but short-sighted leaders of the free world have often adopted misguided strategies in the pursuit of illusory and short-term profits, Li noted. The current chaotic international situation is the result.

He urged the ROC strategies to step up research so forcefully to direct international strategic trends in a just direction so as to develop and promote eternal world peace.

DEFENSE MINISTER PLANS SMALLER 'ELITE FORCE'

OW210309 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Taipei, March 21 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's defense policy calls for establishing [a] smaller "elite force" in a bid to cut military expenditures, Defense Minister Wang Tao-yuan said Friday.

Reporting at a Legislative Yuan meeting, Wang said that to promote military modernization, the government has mapped out a sound plan to reduce gradually the number of servicemen, to increase military investments, and to speed up the replacement of old weapons and military equipment with new ones in order to augment combat capabilities.

Personnel spending, equipment maintenance costs and military investment will respectively consume 50 percent, 20 percent and 30 percent of the military budget.

Wang said that since 1982, the government has reduced the number of military servicemen by 34,000, and personnel expenditures will decline from 49 percent of the total military budget in Fiscal 1987 to 47 percent in Fiscal 1988.

Wang claimed, however, that a smaller elite force will not mean a decline in overall military strength.

#### BUDGETS FOR SUBMARINES CLOSELY CONTROLLED

OW201458 Taipei CNA in English 1435 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Taipei, March 20 (CNA) -- Payments for the two submarines, which the Republic of China has ordered from Holland, are being made according to the terms of the original contract and under a well-controlled budget, Minister of National Defense Wang Tao-yuan said Friday.

The submarines were launched Oct 6 and Dec 20 respectively last year and both are now in a follow-up trial period, said Wang in responding to an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan.

The WF Shipbuilding Corporation of Holland once halted the construction of the subs in early 1983 because of financial difficulties. Under the conditions of "no increase in prices, quality guarantee and delivery on schedule," the Defense Ministry reached an agreement with WF, which later resumed its work, the minister reported.

Budgets for the submarines are adjusted each year from Fiscal 1982 to 1990. It covers the five stages of construction: Building of the subs; purchase of weaponry; personnel training; logistics support; and procurement of accessories and other logistics necessities. Construction costs account for about 47 percent of the total outlay, the minister said.

#### MOBILIZATION LAW TO STAY AFTER MARTIAL LAW LIFTED

OW211230 Taipei CHINA POST in English 18 Mar 87 p 12

[Text] The National General Mobilization Law will not be removed after martial law is lifted, Justice Minister Shih Chi-yang said yesterday.

In reply to an interpellation by Legislator Tsai Sheng-pang, the minister said the nature of martial law and the National General Mobilization Law are different.

The National General Mobilization Law was enacted for the purpose of concentrating manpower and materials in wartime, strengthening national defenses, and winning a defense war, Shih said.

The National General Mobilization Law and other laws will be reviewed and revised now and then, and unreasonable regulations will be abolished, he said.

The Executive Yuan (Cabinet) is currently studying what steps the government will take to lift martial law after the draft of the National Security Law is approved by the Legislative Yuan, the minister said.



DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TARIFF TALKS IN U.S.

OW230423 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Taipei, March 23 (CNA) -- The consultative meeting on the harmonized coding and taxation system [HCTS] between the Republic of China [ROC] and the United States will be held March 24-25 in Washington, D.C.

The ROC delegation, headed by Hsu Chao-ling, chief of the third section of the Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT], departed for the U.S. Saturday.

The meeting will discuss the effect of the harmonized coding and taxation system on ordinary tariffs and the ROC's textile exports to the U.S. The conferees will also review the preferential tariffs the ROC is enjoying and the implementation of HCTS in the ROC.

The United States will implement the HCTS in 1988. A spokesman for BOFT said that with the implementation of the new system, the ROC will have to pay an extra \$1.4 million in preferential tariffs. In addition, quotas for the ROC's textile exports will also be changed.

Other delegates of the ROC mission are officials from the Customs Administration Department of the Finance Ministry, the Taiwan Textile Federation and the Board of Foreign Trade. Officials from the Trade Representative Office and the Department of Commerce of the United States will also attend the meeting.

PREMIER EXPLAINS DEFICIT BUDGET POLICY

OW210323 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Taipei, March 21 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Kuo-hua said Friday that the government has adopted a deficit budget policy to increase public investment through the issuance of public bonds.

Yu noted that the policy is aimed at absorbing idle capital in the private sector to finance domestic infrastructural construction and to slow down the accumulation of foreign exchange reserves.

Speaking at a Legislative Yuan interpellation session, Yu pointed out that the rapid increase of foreign exchange reserves is the result of continued foreign trade surpluses. The surplus increased at a monthly rate of about U.S.\$1 billion in 1985, he said, adding that its growth rate surged to U.S.\$1.5 billion per month in 1986.

Yu explained that because the Republic of China [ROC] still prohibits private companies and individuals from holding foreign exchange earnings, the foreign exchange reserves held by the Central Bank of China are the nation's total foreign exchange assets. In Japan and the United States, the private sector is allowed to hold foreign exchange. The two countries' foreign exchange assets, therefore, are far more than those kept by their central banks, Yu explained. Japan's foreign exchange reserves, for instance, are estimated to be well over U.S.\$500 billion, far more than the ROC's U.S.\$50 billion.

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SINO-BRITISH LIAISON GROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

OW201748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Hong Kong, March 20 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group reached agreement on Hong Kong's continued participation in the Customs Cooperation Council and other issues at its sixth meeting held in Hong Kong from March 17 to 20.

A communique said the two sides were satisfied with the agreements reached on a number of important subjects and with the progress made towards their implementation.

They discussed a number of matters raised during the fifth meeting and "positive" results were achieved, the communique said.

"The group examined the work of the sub-group on international rights and obligations, and reached agreement on how Hong Kong will continue to participate in the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) after 1997.

"They also had an exchange of views on Hong Kong's continued participation in the activities of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the continued application of relevant international labor conventions.

"The group confirmed specific principles concerning legal aspects of the right of abode endorsement in travel documents discussed at previous meetings of the group and at expert meetings. They reached agreement on transitional arrangements for documents of identity issued before 1 July 1997, which will have a seven year validity, may, as from that date, continue to be used until expiry.

"The two sides held a useful preliminary exchange on the implementation of the provisions of the Joint Declaration relating to defence and the maintenance of public order in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the need for a smooth transition in this area. They agreed to pursue their discussions at expert level."

Its next meeting will take place in London from July 7-10, 1987.

MACAO

PRC, PORTUGAL AGREE ON RETURN OF MACAO

HK230518 Hong Kong AFP in English 0502 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (AFP) -- China and Portugal have agreed that the Portuguese enclave of Macao is to return to Chinese administration on December 20, 1999, the Portuguese ambassador in Beijing, Octavio Valerio, announced Monday.

A joint communique is to be released at 5 PM (0900 GMT), said Portugal's ambassador to the United Nations, Rui Medina, who is representing Lisbon in talks, the final round of which began here Wednesday.

The 15.5 square kilometre (6.2 square-mile) territory colony on the Pearl River estuary in southern China was first accorded to Lisbon in 1557 and was officially recognised by Portugal in 1979 as Chinese territory under Portuguese administration.

About 500,000 people live in Macao, 98 percent of them Chinese.

Macao is close to the British colony of Hong Kong which is to be returned to China in 1997.

#### Communique Issued

OW230918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) — The delegations of the Chinese and Portuguese governments concluded their fourth round of talks on the Macao issue here today. The following is a full text of the press communique on the talks.

#### Press Communique

The fourth round of talks between the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macao was held in Beijing from March 18 to 23, 1987. The talks proceeded in a cordial and harmonious atmosphere. The two sides considered the draft texts of the agreement and reached an identity of views on the contents of the texts.

The two sides decided that the joint declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macao will be initialled in Beijing by the chairmen of the delegations of the Chinese and Portuguese Governments on March 26, 1987.

#### Dual Nationality Issue

HK220434 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD in English 22 Mar 87 p 1

[By staff reporters]

[Text] China has agreed to allow Macao residents to hold both Portuguese and Chinese passports after the Portuguese enclave is returned to China before the end of the century.

The concession flies in the face of China's present Nationality Law which does not permit Chinese nationals to hold dual nationality.

Informed sources in Beijing told the SUNDAY STANDARD this agreement was reached during the current fourth round of the Sino-Portuguese talks in Beijing last week.

The thorny issue of nationality has been a sticking point in the talks and was understood to be the reason which extended the talks another day.

Portugal's ambassador to China, Mr Octavio Valerio, told newsmen yesterday in the Chinese capital that a joint declaration would be announced tomorrow after the negotiating teams put the last touch to it.



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Portuguese sources said the initialling of the accord would be on Tuesday to enable it to be considered by the Chinese legislature, the National People's Congress, which convenes on Wednesday.

The document is pending examination by the Portuguese State Council, the all-party chief policy advisory body to the president, which was scheduled to meet last night local time.

The meeting was postponed a day because President Mario Soares was sick.

Then nationality of Macao residents has been a controversial issue since both claimed locally-born Chinese as their own nationals, but Beijing, unlike Lisbon, does not recognize dual nationality.

There are between 80,000 to 100,000 people, mostly Chinese, possessing the Portuguese passports which confer the holders the right of residence in Portugal.

It is understood China would regard the Portuguese passport as a travel document in the same way as the new British National (Overseas) Passport for Hong Kong people.

In the past two days, the negotiators examined the wording and translations of the joint declaration which will fix the date for handing over Macao to China on December 20, 1999, Portuguese sources said.

In Macao yesterday a theory suggested that the date was not fixed for the last day of the century because if Portugal for some unforeseen reason failed to return Macao exactly on that day, China would not manage to accomplish the national goal of reclaiming all its territory this century.

Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Aribal Cavaco Silva, will visit Beijing next month and sign the joint declaration on April 10, according to Portuguese sources in Beijing yesterday.

It was learnt that Portugal had attached special importance to keeping its cultural heritage in Macao so much so that it pressed the Chinese side to include a lengthy list of provisions in the agreement.

These provisions cover the freedom to teach and different systems of education that would enable the use of the Portuguese language as a teaching medium.

Meanwhile a Portuguese State Councillor, Mr Jose Gomez Mota, is visiting Macao, and causing a great deal of local speculation in the process.

Mr Mota is the editor of a business journal in Portugal, but he also led the delegation to Macao to solicit people's views on the appointment of a new governor last year.

Sources say that his visit had already been postponed for two months for fear that it would increase uncertainty about the future of the present government.

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Mr Mota has fueled speculation that he is sounding opinion about future changes of leadership again by visiting several senior government officials.

But the government says that he is "strictly on a private visit". Mr Mota regularly visited Macao in his journalistic capacity before achieving political prominence.

#### Macao Residents' Concerns

LD200649 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] As the fourth and final round of talks between Portugal and China on the future of Macao nears its end, it was confirmed yesterday that 20 December 1999 was the date set for the handing over of the territory's administration to China.

But although it is true that the talks in Beijing were in their final stage, the question of nationality on which Portugal has (?sought concessions) as a matter of national dignity -- even making proposals that would fit in with the Chinese law -- still remained unresolved. At stake is the future of some 60,000 Macao inhabitants holding Portuguese passports.

Until late yesterday, this was the only sticking point delaying a full agreement between the two sides. Formal initialling of an agreement could take some days, a week or more, but all these elements should not jeopardize the final signing of the agreement by Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, expected to take place in Beijing this April.

Mention must be made that the Macao inhabitants have sent to the Lisbon government, through various channels, a request that the final agreement and annexes on the transfer of power be carefully worded and couched in language that will leave no room for more than one interpretation or any ambiguities whatsoever. As a matter of fact, more than one of the Portuguese parliamentary parties whose views were recently sounded out by the prime minister drew Cavaco Silva's attention to the need for the agreement and its annexes to be written in a clear and carefully worded language, in their Portuguese, English and Cantonese versions, duly checked by experts.

These facts could therefore delay by a few days the conclusion of the negotiations.

The Council of State is due to meet this afternoon and will hold a detailed debate of all texts with the minutes dictated by the solemnity and seriousness of the issue.

Portugal's chief negotiator at the Beijing talks, diplomat Rui Medina, is due in Lisbon later in the morning and it is even possible that he will be seeing President Mario Soares before the Council of State meeting in Belem Palace, scheduled for 1600.

Mario Soares, who was forced to cancel all his official engagements and stay indoors yesterday due to some mild food poisoning that made him feel feverish, is expected to improve and be fit in time for today's Council of State meeting.

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